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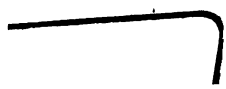
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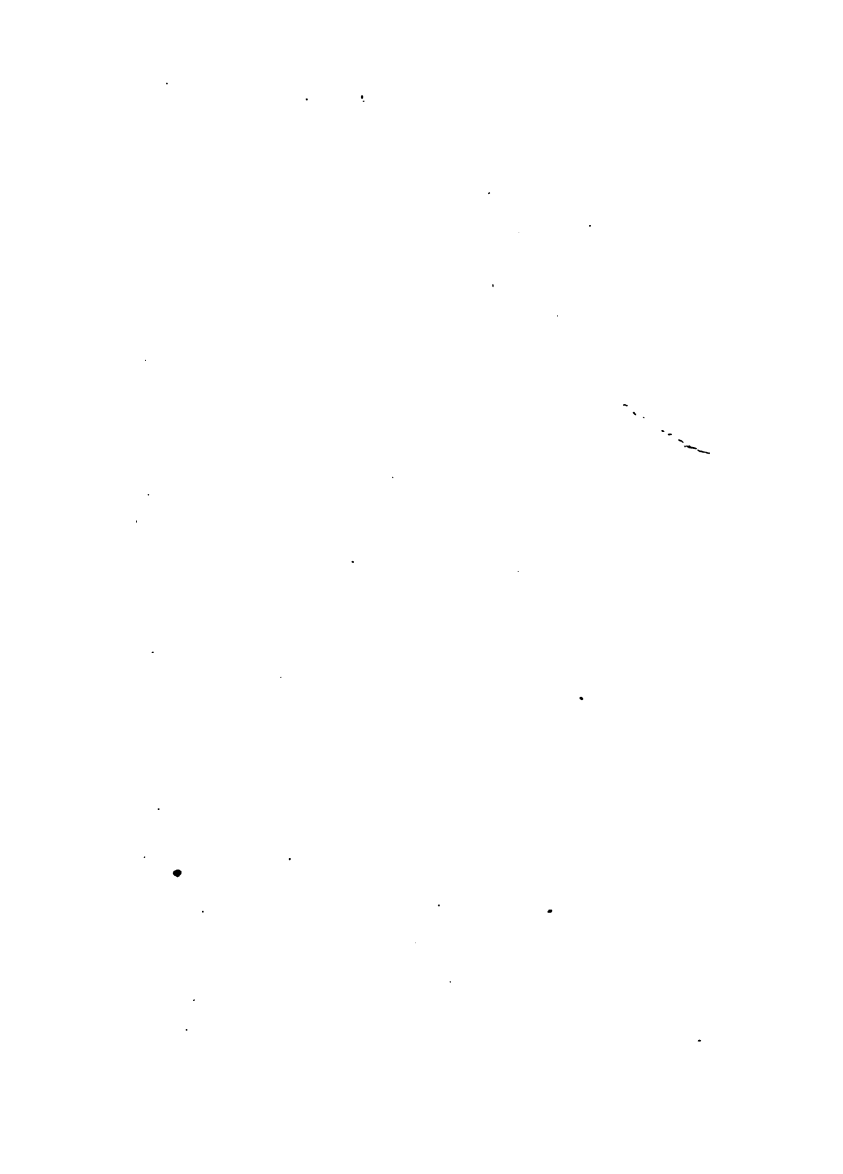
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**Vocabulary,**  
**ENGLISH AND GREEK.**



**Vocabulary,**  
**ENGLISH AND GREEK.**



**LONDON :**  
**Printed by A. SPOTTISWOODE,**  
**New-Street-Square.**

A

# VOCABULARY,

English and Greek,

ARRANGED SYSTEMATICALLY

TO ADVANCE THE LEARNER IN SCIENTIFIC,  
AS WELL AS VERBAL, KNOWLEDGE.

DESIGNED

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

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BY NATHANIEL HOWARD,

AUTHOR OF INTRODUCTORY GREEK AND LATIN EXERCISES, &c.

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*A New Edition, Corrected.*

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possumus, quam si doceamus atque erudiamus  
juventutem. CICERO.

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LONDON:

PRINTED FOR LONGMÁN, ORME, BROWN, GREEN, & LONGMÁN,  
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1838.



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THE design of the present little work is not only to facilitate the acquirement of Greek, but at the same time to advance the learner in scientific knowledge, as Natural History, Botany, Ethics, &c. The chapters therefore are systematically arranged.

Care has been taken that the classification, and remarks on animals, plants and metals, should be brief without obscurity; and tend to amuse, as well as to instruct, *the youthful mind.*

The adjectives and verbs are selected from the primitives of the language, and disposed in alphabetical order.

The work is with great deference submitted to the instructors of youth, with an earnest hope that it may be found useful.

*Harwood-House,  
Tamerton, Plymouth.*

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A

# GREEK VOCABULARY

SYSTEMATICALLY ARRANGED.



## OF THINGS.

### *A Thing has*

A NAME	Όνομα, ατος. n.
A Sign	<sup>1</sup> Σημειον, ου. n.
A Kind	Γενος, εος. n.
A Part	<sup>2</sup> Μερως, εος. n.

### *Things have their*

Cause	<sup>3</sup> Αιτια, ας. f.
Beginning	<sup>4</sup> Αρχη, ης. f.
End	Τελος, εος. n.
Time	Χρονος, ου. m.

- 
- <sup>1</sup> From σημα, ατος, n. a sign, standard, colours.  
<sup>2</sup> From μαιρω to divide, to acquire.  
<sup>3</sup> Also a crime, accusation, subject, reason.  
<sup>4</sup> Also sovereignty.

Number	Ἀριθμός, ου. m.
Place	Τόπος, ου. m.
The World	<sup>2</sup> Κόσμος, ου. m.
A Body	Σώμα, ατος. n.
The Sky	<sup>2</sup> Αἰθήρ, ερος. m.
Heaven	Οὐρανός, ου. m.
The Sun	<sup>3</sup> ἥλιος, ου. m.
The Moon	Σελήνη, ης. f.
A STAR	<sup>4</sup> ἄστρον, ερος. m.
Light <sup>5</sup>	<sup>6</sup> Φῶς, φωτός. n.
<i>Light is said to pass about 167,000 miles in a second.</i>	
A Sun-beam	Ἀκτίν, ἴνος. f.

<sup>2</sup> From κομῶ to adorn : κόσμος signifies order, regularity, beauty.

<sup>2</sup> Hence αἰθήρα, and the Latin *æthra*, and *æther*.

<sup>3</sup> The sun is about a million times larger than the earth ; and is at the amazing distance of ninety-five millions of miles from us.

The diameter of the moon is about two thousand one hundred and eighty miles ; she moves in her orbit two thousand two hundred and ninety miles in an hour, and is distant from the earth about two hundred and forty thousand miles. Moons are termed *secondary* planets, and are *eighteen* in number : the Earth has *one* moon, Jupiter *four*, Saturn *seven*, and Herschel or the Georgium Sidus, *six*. The other planets do not appear to have any moons.

<sup>4</sup> Hence ἀστρικός a little star, or an *asterisk*. Ἀστρον properly signifies a constellation.

<sup>5</sup> Solar light is divisible into *seven* primitive rays, *red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and violet*.

<sup>6</sup> φῶς from φαω to shine : φῶς, φωτός, m. poetically signifies a man.

## OF THE ELEMENTS. \*

---

Fire	Πυρ, πῦρος. n.
Air	<sup>1</sup> Αἰρ, αἶρος. m.
Earth	<sup>2</sup> Γῆ, γῆς. f.
Water	Ἵδωρ, ἕως. n.

## FIRE.

*Fire is a distinct fluid, and the chief agent in nature, on which animal and vegetable life depends.*

Heat or caloric	Θερμότης, ἡτος. f.
<i>separates the particles of matter.</i>	
Flame	Φλόξ, γος. f.
<i>cannot burn without air.</i>	
A firebrand	Δαλος, ου. m.
A brand quenched	Θυμᾶλψ, ωπος. m.
A live coal	Ανθράκια, ας. f.
A dead coal	Ανθράξ, ἄκος. m.

---

\* The ancients believed fire, air, earth, and water to be the four elements, of which all other bodies were constituted. Philosophers are now agreed that three out of the four are compounds; and the fourth, fire, is now generally supposed to be divisible into *light* and *heat*.

<sup>1</sup> When this word implies a *fog* or *mist* it is feminine. Hence the Latin *aer* and the English *air*.

<sup>2</sup> Γῆ is a contraction of γαῖα the earth; it seems to be derived from γαω to produce.

A spark	Σπινθηρ, ηρος. m.
Burning	Εμπρησμος, ου. m.
Brightness	Μαρμαρυγη, ης. f.
Smoke	Καπνος, ου. m.
Embers	Μαρίλη, ης. f.
Ashes	Σποδος, ου. m.
Soot	{ Λιγνυς, υος. f. Ασβολη, ης. f.
Lightning *	Ασραπη, ης. f.
<i>the explosion of electric matter.</i>	
Thunder	{ Βροντη, ης. f. Κεραυνος, ου. m.
<i>Thunder is the report of Lightning.</i>	

## AIR †

*is a fluid; its properties are density, compressibility, and elasticity.*

*When air is in motion it constitutes*

Wind	Ανεμος, ου. m.
<i>generally runs five miles in one hour.</i>	
A gentle wind	Αυρα, ας. f.
<i>three miles in one hour.</i>	

\* Among the Grecians, all persons accidentally killed by lightning, were buried apart, being thought hateful to their gods.

† In a gallon of air a candle will burn one minute. It is reckoned that a middle-sized person requires every minute about as much oxygen as is contained in a gallon of atmospheric air.

A storm	* Θυελλα, ης. f.
<i>flies fifty miles in one hour.</i>	
A tempest	† Χειμων, ωνος. m.
<i>sixty miles in one hour.</i>	
A whirlwind	Λαϊλαψ, ἄπος. f.
<i>eighty miles in one hour.</i>	

*The four principal winds.*

The East-wind	Ευρος, ου. m.
The West-wind	Ζεφύρος, ου. m.
The North-wind	Βορέας, ου. m.
The South-wind	Νότος, ου. m.

WATER. 44

A quart of water weighs about 14,621 grains. Water is formed by the union of hydrogen and oxygen ; when pure, it is transparent and colourless. When caloric, or heat, separates the particles of water, is formed

Vapour ‡	Ατμος, ου. m.
A fog, or mist	Όμιχλη, ης. f.

*From decomposed vapour proceeds*

A cloud	Νεφος, εος. n.
A shower	Όμβρος, ου. m.

\* From *θυω* to be borne with violence, and *αιλλα* a storm.

† From *χειμα*, winter, a tempest.

‡ Steam or vapour is highly elastic, and is about 4000 times lighter than water.



Rain	* Ὕετος, ου. m.
A drop	Σταγμα, ατος. n.
A bubble	Πομφολυξ, υγος. f.
Dew	Δροσος, ου. f.

*The sun opposite a falling shower forms*

The Rainbow †	Ιρις, ιδος. f.
---------------	----------------

*By a rapid subtraction of caloric or heat is produced*

Snow	Χιων, ονος. f.
Hail	Χάλαζα, ης. f.
Frost	‡ Παγος, ου. m. <i>Diod. Sic.</i>
Hoar frost	Παχη, ης. f.
Ice §	Κρυσαλλος, ου. m. & f.
Hard frost	Ρηγος, εος. n.

*A collection of waters is,*

The OCEAN	Ωκεανος, ου. m.
The sea	Θαλασσα, ης. f.
A river	Ποταμος, ου. m.

*Wolga is the largest river in Europe.*

A lake or pool	Λιμνη, ης. f.
----------------	---------------

*the Lake Superior in North America is about  
1500 miles in circumference.*

A marsh or fen	Έλος, εος. n.
----------------	---------------

\* Hence the English *wet*.

† The rainbow is occasioned by the reflection and refraction of the rays of the sun by the falling drops of rain.

‡ Παγος also signifies a hill. *Xenophon* has το ψυχος, and *Lucian* το χρνος, *frost*.

§ Ice is water in a solid form, separated from caloric, or the matter of heat.

A fountain or spring	Πηγη, ης. f.
A well	Φρεαρ ἄτος. n. *
A wave	Κυμα, ἄτος. n.
A whirlpool †	Δινη, ης. f.
A bay	‡ Κολπος, ου. m.

## EARTH.

*Pure earth is inodorous, naturally white and dry. There seem to be nine kinds of earth.*

A mountain	Ορος, εος. n.
------------	---------------

*the Andes in South America are nearly four miles high.*

A hill	Βουνος, ου. m.
A cliff or precipice	Κρημνος, ου. m.
A rock	Πετρα, ας. f.
A valley	Αγκος, εος. n.
A plain	Πεδιον, ου. n.
An island	Νησος, ου. f.
A shore	Αιγιαλος, ου. m.

*Miscellanies.*

Clay	Πηλος, ου. m.
<i>not fusible by fire.</i>	
Dust	Κονις, εως. f.
Dirt	Βορβορος, ου. m.
Mud	Ιλυσ, υος. f.
Sand	Ψαμμος, ου. f.

*Sand is the crystallization of turbid rain-water.*

Gravel	Αμᾶθος, ου. f.
--------	----------------

\* Φρεαρ, ἄτος, poet.

† Also a violent tempest, hence δινω and δινω to turn round like a whirlpool.

‡ From κολπος, the breast.

|| From πεδον, the ground.

## ANIMALS.

---

### ORDER I.

Man	Ἀνθρωπος, ου. c.
Woman	Γυνή, αικος. f.
An Ape	*Πιθηξ, ηκος. m.
A Monkey	Κερκοπιθηκος, ου. m.
A Bat	Νυκτερις, ιδος. f.
<i>torpid in winter.</i>	

### ORDER II.

An ELEPHANT	† Ελεφας, αντος. m.
<i>weighs sometimes 4500lb.</i>	

\* The class *Mammalia* or *dug*, comprehending all animals which suckle their young, contains about 350 species.

\* *Order I. Primates* from *primas*, first in rank. Animals in this class have fore-teeth and two teats pectoral.

\* Also πιθηκος, ου. m. and πιθων, ουος. m.

\* *Order II. Bruta* from *brutum* a beast. Animals in this class have *no* fore-teeth in either jaw.

† *Also ivory.*

## ORDER III.

A Seal	Φωκη, ης. f.
<i>feeds on fish ; it has no ears.</i>	
A Dog	Κυν, κυνος. c.
<i>cannot climb trees.</i>	
A Wolf	Λυκος, ου. m.
<i>his sense of smelling very acute.</i>	
A Fox	Αλωπηξ, εκος. f.
<i>cunning, fond of grapes.</i>	
AN HYÆNA	Ίτανα, ης. f.
A <sup>2</sup> Cat	Αιλουρος, ου. c.
<i>sees best by night, always falls on its feet.</i>	
A <sup>3</sup> LION	Λεων, οντος. m.
A LIONESS	Λεαινα, ας. f.
<i>has no mane.</i>	
A TIGER	Τιγρις, ιδος, or ιος. f.
A PANTHER	Πανθηρ, ηρος. m.
An Ounce	Λυγξ, κας. c.
A Bear	Αρκτος, ου. c.
<i>fond of honey, and climbs trees.</i>	

---

<sup>1</sup> Order III. *Feræ*, from *fera* a wild beast. Animals in this class have fore-teeth conic, 10, f, 2.

<sup>2</sup> All the animals of the *felis* or *cat* tribe, as the lion, tiger, leopard, &c. spring on their prey.

<sup>3</sup> Lions, tigers, wolves, &c. have the trumpet part of their ears standing forwards, better to receive the sounds of the animals which they pursue.

A Weasel	Γαλη, ης. f.
A Ferret	* Ικτις, ιδος. f.
A Mole	Ασπᾶλαξ, ἄκος. m
A Rat * * *	
A Hedge-hog	Εχῖνος, ου. m.

## ORDER IV.

A Porcupine	ῥιζ. ἴχος. f.
A Beaver	Κασωρ, ορος. m.
A MOUSE	† Μυς, μυος. m.
A Squirrel	Σκιουρος, ου. m.
A Dormouse	‡ Ἐλειος, ου. m. <i>Aristot.</i>
<i>torpid in winter ; eats vegetables only.</i>	
A Hare ♂	Λαγως, ου. m.
<i>feeds by night on vegetables.</i>	

---

\* This word also signifies a weasel, or rat.

\* \* \* Μυς μειζων, or Μυς αρουραιος.

² *Order IV. Glires*, from *glis*, commonly taken for our Dormouse; the little animal which the Romans called *glis* is not well known to naturalists. Animals in this class have fore-teeth in each jaw, but *no* tusks.

† From μυω to be shut up, to be silent.

‡ This word answers to the Latin *glis*.

§ Animals of flight have their ears turned backwards, to receive the least sounds of their enemies from behind, that they may not dart on them unawares.

|| Hence λαγιον, λαγωδιον, and λαγιδιος, a leveret or young hare.

## ORDER V.

A CAMEL	† Καμηλος, ου. c. <i>will carry 1200 pounds weight.</i>
A Stag	Ελαφος, ου. c.
A Buck or Doe.	‡ Προξ, οκος. c.
A Roe-buck or Deer	§ Δορξ, κος. f.
A Fawn	Νεβρος, ου. m.
An Ox	Βους, βοος. c. <i>lives 14—16 years; and said to be poisoned by yew and hemlock.</i>
A Bull	Ταυρος, ου. m.
A Cow or Heifer	Δαμῆλις, εως. f. <i>a Cow yields 15—20 quarts of milk in one day.</i>
A Calf	Μοσχος, ου. m. <i>vellum is made of the skin.</i>

\* *Order V. Pecora* from *Pecus* cattle, &c. Animals in this class have *no* upper teeth, chew the cud and have four stomachs. The deficiency of foreteeth is fully compensated by the faculty of ruminating.

† It has been observed by Varro that *camelus* is of Syrian origin, "*Camelus, suo nomine Syriaco in Latium venit.*" The *Camel* came into Latium with his *Syrian* name.

‡ Also a fawn.

§ Hence δορκος, ου. m; δορκων, ανες, ιν. δορκων, αδος. f. the same.

|| A Cow, † βους, Isoc.

A Heifer or Calf	<sup>1</sup> Πορτις, ιος. ζ.
A He-goat	Τραγος, ου. m.
A She-goat	Αιξ, γος. f.
A Kid	Ερίφος, ου. m.
A Sheep	Προβάτον, ου. n.
A Ram	Κριος, ου. m.
<i>will sometimes engage a bull.</i>	
A Lamb	{ Αρς, αρνος. c.
	{ <sup>2</sup> Αμνος, ου. m.

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### 3 ORDER VI.

A Horse	<sup>4</sup> Ίππος, ου. c.
<i>breathes through his nostrils, and not through his mouth.</i>	
A Race-horse	Καλης, ητος. m.
An Ass	<sup>5</sup> Ονος, ου. c.

<sup>1</sup> Also a bullock, πορις and πορταξ the same.

<sup>2</sup> Hence αμνιος; and αμνη, ης; and αμνις, ιδος, or αμνας, αδος, a little lamb or lambkin.

<sup>3</sup> Order VI. *Belluæ*, from *bellua* a beast.

<sup>4</sup> Hence ιππαριον a nag.

<sup>5</sup> Hence ήμιονος, ου. c. a mule; from ήμεια half and ονος an ass: and οναγρος a wild ass, from ονο, and αγριος wild; some have thought that the οί αλφριοι ονοι of Xenophon were a species of wild deer of a large size, now made use of at the tables of the Persian noblemen.

A Hog	* Χοῖρος, ου. c
A Boar	Καπρος, ου. m.
	<i>extremely agitated during high winds.</i>
A Sow	Ῥις, υος. c.

## † ORDER VII.

A Whale	Κητος, ους. n.
	<i>10 or 12 gallons of blood are thrown out of its heart at one stroke.</i>
A Porpoise	Φωκαινα, ης. f.
A DOLPHIN	Δελφιν, ινος. c.

*Miscellanies.*

An animal	Ζωον, ου. n.
-----------	--------------

## Some beasts have

A hoof	Ὀπλη, ης. f.
A horn	Κερας, ατος, n.
A tail	Ουρα, ας. f.
A skin	Δερμα, ατος. n.
A hide	Βυρσα, ης. f.

\* Hence χοῖρας, αδος. f. a sow, and χοιριδιον, ου. n. a pig.

† Order VII. Cete from κητος a whale. This class of animals has no feet; the spiracles are placed on the fore-part of the skull.



Hair or Shag	Θριξ, τριχος. f.
Wool	* Ειρος, εος. n.
A fleece of woo.	Μαλλος, ου. m.
A PROBOSCIS, or trunk	Προβοσκis, ιδος. f.
An udder or dug	Ουθαρ, ατος. n.
A teat	Θηλη, ης. f.
A horse's mane	† Χαιτη, ης. f.

---

\* Hence ειριον, and εριον the same ; εριθος one that works in wool, a servant.

† This word also signifies *hair*.

## BIRDS.

Nearly 200 species.

---

## ORDER I.\*

A Vulture	<sup>1</sup> Γυψ, γυψος. m. <i>feeds on carcases, but seldom on living animals.</i>
An Eagle	Αετος, ου. m. <i>can cleave a man's skull at a blow.</i>
A Kite	Ἰκτιν, ἴνος. m.
A Hawk	<sup>2</sup> Ἱεραξ, ἄκος. m.
A Kestrel	Κεγχειρις, ἰδος. f. <i>formerly trained for catching game.</i>
A Merlin	<sup>3</sup> Αισῶλων, νος. m.

---

\* *Order I. Accipitres, from accipiter, a hawk.*  
Birds of prey have *no gizzard*, because they have *mandibles*, and their food does not require to be ground down by the gizzard.

<sup>1</sup> Hence γυψη a vulture's nest. The penult of γυψος is sometimes found *short*.

<sup>2</sup> It also signifies any bird of prey, as a falcon, sparrow-hawk, &c.—The hawk was considered by the Greeks an unlucky bird, and to predict death, if seen in the act of seizing its prey. You may call a buzzard τριορχης, ου. m.; and a hobby υποτριορχης.

<sup>3</sup> This word seems a compound of αι always, and σιλαη *hunting for prey*.

An Owl

Γλαυξ, κος. f.

## \* ORDER II

- A Parrot                      Ψιττάκη, ης. f.  
*climbs with the bill ; is long-lived.*
- A Magpie                      Κιττα, ης. f.
- A Crow                      Κοραξ, ἄκος. m.
- A Rook or Raven            <sup>2</sup> Κορωνη, ης. f.
- A Jackdaw                   <sup>3</sup> Κολοις, ου. m.  
*thievish, builds in old turrets.*
- A CUCKOO                    Κοκκυξ, ὄγος. m.  
*generally deposits its eggs in the hedge spar-  
row's nest.*
- A Nuthatch                   Σιττη, ης. f.  
*sings by night.*
- A Hoop                        <sup>4</sup> Εποψ, κος. m.

## ORDER III.\*

- A Swan                        Κυκνος, ου. m.  
*when alarmed carries its young on its back.*

<sup>1</sup> Order II. *Picæ*, from *pica* a magpie. Bill hooked and formed for climbing.

<sup>2</sup> Κορωνη signifies also a crow, a diver, a moor-hen.

<sup>3</sup> Κολοις may be also taken for a magpie, jay, or a crow.

<sup>4</sup> Εποψ may also signify the lapwing.

\* Order III. *Anseres*, from *anser* a goose ; feet formed for swimming.

- A Goose <sup>1</sup> Χην, χηνος. c.  
*very long-lived ; remarkable for its vigilance.*  
 A Duck or Drake <sup>2</sup> Νηττα ης. f.

### 3 ORDER IV.

- A Heron <sup>4</sup> Ερωδιος, ου. m.  
 A CRANE Γεραννος, ου. m.  
 A Stork Πελαργος, ου. m.  
 A Snipe or Woodcock \* Σκολοπαξ, ακος. m.

### † ORDER V.

- A Bustard Ωτις, ιδος. f.

<sup>1</sup> Hence χηνεω to jest or scoff, to laugh and hiss at any one.

“As to ducks and geese, their awkward splay web-feet forbid them to settle on trees; they therefore, in the hours of darkness and danger, betake themselves to their own element, the water, where amidst large lakes and pools, like ships riding at anchor, they float the whole night long in peace and security.” *White.*

<sup>2</sup> Νηττα, or νησσα came from νεω to swim.

<sup>3</sup> *Order IV. Grallæ or stilts*, this class of birds having long legs.

<sup>4</sup> The ancient Greeks considered the heron an omen of success.

\* You may call a snipe, σκολοπαξ ελασσων.

† *Order V. Gallinæ*, from gallina a hen. *Bill* convex, more than 12 tail feathers.

An Ostrich	* Στρουθιοκαμηλας, ου. m.	3/5.
lays forty or fifty eggs.		
A Peacock	† Ταως, ω. m.	
A Turkey	‡ Μελσαγρις, ιδος. f.	
A PHEASANT	Φασιανος, ου. m. <i>Athen.</i>	
A Partridge	Περδιξ, ικος. c.	
A Cock	Αλεκτωρ, ορος. m.	
came originally from Asia.		
§ A Hen	Αλεκτορις, ιδος. f.	
A Quail	Ορτυξ, υγος. m.	

## ORDER VI. ||

A Pigeon or Dove	¶ Περιστερα, ας. f.
A Turtle-dove	Τρυγων, ονος. f.

\* Also στρουθος is an ostrich or sparrow. Ostriches are common in Africa, South America, and many parts of the Levant. Among the Egyptians, the feather of an Ostrich was held as the emblem of justice.

† Also ταων, ωνος.—

‡ Some suppose it to be the guinea fowl, *numidica avis*.

§ Ορνις, ιθος, c. may be taken for a cock or hen; it properly signifies a bird, chicken, or fowl.

|| Order VI. *Passeres*, from *passer* a sparrow.

¶ Περιστερος is also used for the male, (*Eustat.*) in the same manner as the Latins use *columbus*. Hence περιστεριον a little pigeon, and περιστερων, ωνος, a pigeon-house.

A Wood-pigeon	Φασσα, ης. f.
A Starling	Ψαρ, ρος. m. <i>Bas.</i>
A Lark	Καρυδαλλος, ου. f. <i>Theoc.</i>
A Thrush	Κιχλη, ης. f.
A Chaffinch	{ Σπιζα, ης. f. Σπινος, ου. m.
A Sparrow	* Στρουθος, ου. m.
A Hedge-sparrow	† Τκολαις, ιδος. f.
A Wagtail	‡ Σεισοπῦγίς, ιδος. f.
† A Nightingale	‡ Αηδων, ους. f.
<i>leaves us in autumn.</i>	
A Redbreast	Εριθᾶκος, ου. m.
<i>solitary, and breeds three times a year</i>	
A Titmouse	Αιγιθαλλος, ου. m.
<i>lays 18—20 eggs at one hatch ; fond of the brains of other birds.</i>	
A Swallow <sup>3</sup>	Χελιδων, ους, f.
<i>builds under roofs or in chimneys.</i>	

\* This word also signifies an Ostrich. See Order V.

† From *σειω* and *πυγη* ; it is also called *σεισουρα* from *σειω* to *shake*, and *ουρα* *the tail*.

‡ The Nightingale takes its name from *night*, and the Saxon word *galan* to sing.

‡ Also *αηδων*, ους, ους ; and *αηδωνεινους*, ιως.

‡ The martin builds under eaves of houses, but never in chimneys.

*Miscellanies.*

A bird *	<sup>1</sup> Ορνις, ἴθος. c.
has	
A NEST	<sup>2</sup> Νεοσσια, ας. f.

## To birds belong

A comb or crest	<sup>3</sup> Λοφος, ου. m.
A bill or beak †	ῥυγχος, εος. n.
A wattle	Καλλαιον, ου. n.
A wing	Πτερον, ου. n.
A craw or crop	Προλοβος, ου. m.
A claw or talon	Ονυξ, ὄχος. m.
A feather	Πτιλον, ου. n.
A spur	Πληκτρον, ου. n.

## Produce of Birds.

An egg	<sup>4</sup> Ωον, ου. n.
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\* It has been observed that small birds are provided with a black down next their bodies : *black* being the *warmest* colour.

<sup>1</sup> Ορνις signifies a bird, chicken, a fowl.

<sup>2</sup> From νεοσσος, a chicken.

<sup>3</sup> This word properly signifies the neck or mane of beasts ; also a tuft or top, crest of a helmet, &c.

† The organ of smelling, in birds, is placed at the base of the beak. Ravens and other birds of prey have a very acute sense of smelling.

<sup>4</sup> *The egg* either of a bird, fish, or serpent

The yolk <sup>1</sup>	<sup>2</sup> Λεγίθος, ου. f.
<i>the food of the embryo chick.</i>	
The white	Λευκιμα, ατος. n.

## To catch Birds.

Birdlime	Ιξος, ου. m.
A cage or aviary	Ορνιθων, ωτος, m.

<sup>1</sup> The yolk is the food of the embryo chick.

<sup>2</sup> This word, when in the masculine, signifies pease, or boiled lentils.



## AMPHIBIOUS ANIMALS.

Nearly 300 species.

### \* ORDER I.

A Tortoise	Χελωνη, ης. f.
<i>the Greeks were fond of its flesh, eggs, and blood.</i>	
A Toad	Φρυνη, ης. f.
A Frog	Βατράχος, ου. m.
Tadpoles	† Γυρίνοι, ων. m.
<i>young toads or frogs.</i>	
A CROCODILE	Κροκοδειλος, ου. m.
A SALAMANDER	Σαλαμανδρα, ας. f.
A Lizard	Σαυρα, ας. f.

### ‡ ORDER II.

A Serpent ♂	Οφίς, εως. m.
A Viper	Εχιδνα, ης. f.
<i>poisonous; the most vivacious of reptiles.</i>	
A Water-snake	Ύδρα, ας. f.

---

\* *Order I.* Reptiles. Lungs arbitrary, legs generally four.

† This word signifies little round frogs without feet, from γυρος a circle.

‡ *Order II.* *Serpentes.* Animals of this class have no legs, fins, or ears, and breathe through the mouth only.

♂ *All the tribe cast their skins.*

**FISHES.**

Upwards of 1000 species.

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**\* ORDER I.**

An Eel <sup>2</sup>	Εγγελος, υος. f.
A Cramp-fish <i>highly electric.</i>	Ναρκη, ης. f.
A CONGER	Κογγος, ου. m.
A Sword-fish <i>an enemy to the whale.</i>	Ξιφιας, ου. m.

**<sup>2</sup> ORDER II.**

A Weever <i>buries itself in sand.</i>	Δρακον, οντος. m.
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\* Order I. *Apodes*. Fish of this order have no ventral fins.

<sup>2</sup> An eel can live longer out of the water than any other fish.

<sup>2</sup> Order II. *Jugulares*. Fish of this class have ventral fins before the pectoral.

## ORDER III.

A Sole *	{ Ψησσα, ης. f.
	{ Βουγλωσσος, ου. m.
A Turbot	‘Ρομβος, ου. m.
A PERCH	Περκη, ης. f.
A Mackarel	† Σκομβρος, ου. m.
<i>The Roman garum, a sauce, was made of this fish.</i>	
A THUNNY	Θυννος, ου. m.

## ORDER IV.

A Pike	Λυκος, ου. m.
Mullet †	Κεφαλος, ου. m.
A Gudgeon	Κωβιος, ου. m.

*Miscellanies.*

A Fish	Ιχθυς, υος. m.
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Order III. *Thoracici*, from *thorax*, the inward part of the breast, a breast-plate. Fish of this class have ventral fins under the pectoral.

\* Soles, flounders, skaites. &c. are without the air-bladder, and are therefore seldom known to rise in the water.

† This fish is thought by some to be the herring.

Order IV. *Abdominales* from *Abdomen*. Ventral fins on the abdomen, behind the pectoral.

‡ The *mullus* of the ancients was not the fish which we call the *mullet*; some have absurdly taken the *barbel* to be the *mullus* so highly estimated by the Romans.

*Fishes have*

A scale	Λεπίς, ἴδος. f. Diosc.
Gills	Βραγχία, ἰων. n.
Fins	Πτερύγια, ἰων. n.

## Some fish are covered with

A shell	* Οστράκον, ου. n.
Shell fish	Κογχή, ης. f.

## Implements of Fishing.

A net	{ Δίκτυον, ου. n. † Γρίπος, ου. m. ‡ Ὀρμια, ας. f.
A line	
A hook	
	Αγκίστρον, ου. n.

\* This word also signifies an earthen vessel, the shell of an egg, &c.

† Hence perhaps *gripe*.

‡ Also a fishing-rod.

## INSECTS.

Upwards of 20,000 species.

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### ORDER I.

- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| A Beetle   | Κανθάρος, ου. m.                 |
| A Glow-worm  | <sup>1</sup> Λαμπουρις, ιδος. f. |
| <i>extinguishes her light about midnight; the male glow-worm is a dusky scarabæus.</i> |                                  |

### ORDER II.

- |                            |                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A Grasshopper or<br>Locust | Ακρίς, ιδος. f.               |
| <i>male only vocal.</i>    |                               |
| A Wall-louse or Bug        | Κορίς, εως. m. & f.           |
| The Cicada                 | <sup>2</sup> Τεττιξ, ἰγος. m. |
- 

Order I. *Coleoptera*, or insects having four wings, which are covered with crustaceous shells.

<sup>1</sup> From λαμπω to shine, and ουρα a tail.

Order II. *Hemiptera*, or insects smaller than the *Coleoptera*, with four wings.

<sup>2</sup> The cicada is a very common insect in Italy; it is of a dark green colour, and its noise is much louder than our grasshopper.

## ORDER III.

- A Butterfly \* † Ψυχη, ης. f.  
*Linnaeus has reckoned above 760 kinds.*  
 A Moth Σης, τος. f.  
 A Caterpillar Καμπη, ης. f.  
*first state of the butterfly.*  
 A Silk-worm ‡ Βομβυξ, υκος. m.

## ORDER IV.

\* \* \* \* \*

## ORDER V.

- A Hornet || Ανθρηνη, ης. f.  
*rips open bees to obtain honey.*

Order III. *Lepidoptera*. Wings four, tongue, or trunk spiral : — the body hairy.

\* A butterfly generally deposits her eggs in those substances which will afford proper food for the caterpillars which issue from the eggs. The butterfly, for instance, that never feeds on cabbage, instinctively lays her eggs in that vegetable, because it is appropriate nurture for the caterpillar.

† This word also signifies the soul, life, man, reason, &c.

‡ From βομβος, the humming of bees, a drone; whence also βομβυλη and βομβυλιος, a buzzing gnat.

Order IV. *Neuroptera*. Wings four. Tail armed.

Order V. *Hymenoptera*, insects agreeing in their characteristics with those of the fourth order, and the females are mostly armed with a sting.

// Or wasp.

A Wasp	Σφήξ, ηκος. m.
<i>lives but one season</i>	
A Bee <sup>1</sup>	Μελισσα, ης. f.
<i>it is said that the queen-bee lays from 3000 to 4000 eggs in about two months.</i>	
A Drone <sup>2</sup>	Κηφήν, ηνος. m.
<i>the male bee without sting.</i>	
An Ant	<sup>3</sup> Μυρμος, ου. m. Μυρμηξ, ηκος. m.

## ORDER VI

A Gad fly	<sup>4</sup> Οϊσρος, ου. m.
A Fly	Μύια, ας. f.
A Gnat <sup>5</sup>	Κωνωψ, ωπος. c.

## ORDER VII.

A Louse	Φθειρ, ρος, m.
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<sup>1</sup> Bees will travel more than two miles twice or thrice a-day, to load themselves with plunder. Bees have a very exquisite sense of smelling.

<sup>2</sup> There are generally about 1500, and sometimes nearly 2000 drones in a hive.

<sup>3</sup> Hence *μυρμηδων* an ant-hill. Ants present us with many striking analogies with bees.

Order VI. *Diptera*, or insects having two wings.

<sup>4</sup> Hence *οϊσραω* to be transported with rage.

A gad-fly, or horse-fly, lays its eggs in the bodies of cattle.

<sup>5</sup> A gnat lives chiefly on the juices of animals.

Order VII. *Aptera*, or insects without wings.

A Flea	<sup>1</sup> Ψυλλος, ου. m.
A Tick	Κροτων, ωνος. m. <i>mouth without proboscis.</i>
A Spider	<sup>2</sup> Αραχνη, ης. f.
A SCORPION	Σκορπιος, ιου. m. <i>its sting very poisonous.</i>
A Crab	Καρκινος, ου. m. <i>the whole tribe annually cast their shells.</i>
A Lobster	Αγᾶκος, ου. m

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WORMS.

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ORDER I.

An Earth-worm <sup>3</sup>	Ἐλμινς, νθος. f. <i>its heart near its head.</i>
A Horse-leech	Βδελλα, ης. f <i>viviparous.</i>

ORDER II.

A Cuttie-fish <sup>4</sup>	Σηπια, ας. f. <i>has eight arms.</i>
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<sup>1</sup> Or Ψύλλα, ης. f.

<sup>2</sup> Hence τα αραχνια, a spider's web.

Order I. *Intestina*, or animals completely naked, and without any kind of limbs.

<sup>3</sup> Also a moth.

Order II. *Mollusca*, or animals naked, *without* shell.

<sup>4</sup> This fish throws out a black liquor or humour. The Chinese make their best Indian ink from it.



A Sea-urchin                      Εχῖνος, ου. m.  
*very tenacious of life.*

## ORDER III.

OYSTER	Οστρεον, ου. n.
<i>destroyed by the star-fish.</i>	
MUSCLE	* Μυς, υος. m.
Periwinkle, Snail, or	} Κοχλίας, ιου. m.
COCKLE	
Limpet	Λεπας, ἄδος. f.
Timber-worm	† Τερηδων, ουος. f.

## ORDER IV.

POLYPUS                      ‡ Πολύπους, οδος. m. or f.

*Miscellanies.*

Insects ||                      Εντομα, ων. n.

Order III. *Testacea*. Inclosed in a hard shell moveable by the animal.

\* This word properly signifies a mouse.

† From *τερειω* to bore through.

Order IV. *Zoophyta*, or animals efflorescing like vegetables.

‡ From *πολυς* many, and *πους* a foot. It also signifies a disease in the nose.

|| "The day and night insects occupy the annuals alternately: the papilios, muscæ, and apes, are succeeded at the close of the day by phalænæ, earwigs, wood-lice, &c. In the dusk of the evening, when beetles begin to buzz, partridges begin to call; these two circumstances are *exactly coincident*." *White*.

A Swarm	Σμηνος, εος. n.
A Sting	* Κεντρον, ου. n.
A Hive	{ Σιμβλον, ου. n.
	{ Κυψελη, ης. f.
A Honey-comb	Κηριον, ιου. n.
Honey	† Μελι, ὕτος. n.
Bees-wax	Κηρος, ου. m.
A Worm	Σκωληξ, ηκος. m.

\* From *κεντω* to sting.

† From *μελισσιαν* a bee-hive.

## VEGETABLES.

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A perfect plant consists of the *root, trunk or stem, the leaves, supports or props, the flower, and the fruit or formation of the seed.* The fibrous parts of the roots absorb the nutritious juices of the earth: the trunk or stem supports the flower, leaves, &c. and consists of the bark, the wood, the sap vessels, pith, &c. The leaves answer the purpose of lungs to the plant; they are very porous, and inhale and exhale freely. The supports or props are certain external parts of plants, which support and defend them from injuries, such as the tendrils or claspers, floral leaves, or leaves placed near the flower, footstalks, &c. *Fructification* includes the flower, fruit, and the whole process of perfecting the seeds; it consists of the *calyx* or cup, the *corolla* blossom or petals, the *stamina*, the *pistillum* or pointal, the *pericarpium* or seed-vessel, the *seed* or *fruit*, and the *receptaculum* receptacle or base. The *calyx* is that outer part of the flower, formed of one or more greenish leaves, sustaining the *corolla* at the bottom. The *stamina* or chives are composed of two parts, one long and thin, by which they are fastened to the bottom of the *corolla*, called the *filament*; the other thicker, placed at the top of the *filament*, called *anthera* or anther, a kind of box which opens when ripe, and throws out a small yellow dust, called *pollen* or *farīna*. The *pointal* or *pistil* is composed of three parts, the

or germ at the bottom, which contains embryo seeds; the *style* placed on the germen and the *stigma* placed at the top of the : when the style is wanting, the stigma is on the germen. The dust or pollen thrown from the anthera is absorbed by the point of the style, and passing through the style, reaches the germen and vivifies the seed. The pericarp is the germen of the pistil enlarged, as the fruit increase and ripen. The receptaculum or base is that part by which the whole fructification is supported. It may be observed that some flowers are provided with a *nectarium* or honey-

The *Classes* of vegetables are composed of *Orders*; the *Orders* of *Genera*; the *Genera* of *Species*, and the *Species* of *Varieties*. *Classes* are founded chiefly upon the number, the length, the position of the *stamina*. *Orders* are founded in the thirteen *Classes* on the number of the *stamens*. Those flowers, which have *one* stamen belong to the *first* class *Monandria*; those which have *two* stamens to the *second* class *Diandria*,

---

the number of species already known are upwards of 20,000.

---

## CLASS I.

\* \* \* \*

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**Class I. Monandria, one stamen**

## CLASS II.

An Olive tree *	Ελαια, ας. f.
Rosemary	Λιβανωτις, ιδος. f.
<i>formerly worn at weddings and funerals.</i>	
Sage	Ελελισφάκος, ου. m.
PEPPER	† Πεπερι, εριος, εως. n.

## CLASS III.

Saffron	Κροκος, ου. m.
IRIS	<sup>1</sup> Ιρις, ιδος. f.
GRASS	Αγρωσις, εως. f.
<i>upwards of 400 species.</i>	
A Reed	Καλᾶμος, ου. m
Darnel	<sup>2</sup> Αιρα, ας. f.
<i>destructive of wheat.</i>	
Barley	Κριθη, ης. f.
Wheat	Πυρος, ου. m.

Class II. Diandria, two stamina.

\* The olive was an emblem of peace, and Servius informs us, that its branches were bound with lamb's wool, that being the gentlest of animals, to show the weak and defenceless state of the presenter. It was usual for supplicants to stretch forth in their hands, branches of olive bound with wreaths of wool.

† Πεπερι is a word of Indian origin.

Class III. Triandria, three stamina.

<sup>1</sup> Also a bird, the rain-bow.

<sup>2</sup> Also a hammer, or hatchet.

## CLASS IV.

Cleavers or goose-grass	Απαρίνη, ης. f.
<i>medicinal to geese.</i>	
Plantain	Αργογλωσσον, ου. n. Diosc.
Cornel	Κρανεια, ας. f.
<i>the ancients made spears of its wood.</i>	

## CLASS V.

Houndstongue	Κυνογλωσσον, ου. n. Diosc.
<i>disliked by most cattle.</i>	
Borage	Βουγλωσσον, ου. n. Diosc.
<i>came from Aleppo.</i>	
CYCLAMEN	Κυκλαμίνος, ου. f.
Nightshade	Στρυχνος, ου. m.
<i>poisonous.</i>	
A Violet	Ιον, ου. n.
Ivy †	Κισσος, ου. m.
<i>its berries are food for birds in winter</i>	
A Vine	Αμπελος, ου. f.
Beet	Τευτλον, ου. n.
Elm	Πτελεα, ας. f.

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Class IV. *Tetrandria*, four stamina

Class V. *Pentandria*, five stamina.

† Hence *κισσω* to dress and surround with ivy.

Hemlock	<sup>2</sup> Καυσιον, ου. n. <i>sheep eat the leaves ; horses, cows and goats refuse it.</i>
Parsley <sup>2</sup>	Σελιον, ου. n. <i>said to be fatal to small birds.</i>
CUMIN	Κυμινον, ου. n. <i>a native of Egypt.</i>
Fennel	<sup>3</sup> Μαράθρον, ου. n.
ANISE	Ανισον, ου. n.
Elder	Ακτη, ης. f. Diosc. <i>most insects dislike it</i>
Tamarisk	<sup>4</sup> Μυρικη, ης. f.
Flax <sup>6</sup>	<sup>5</sup> Λινον, ου. n. <i>derived originally from Egypt.</i>

<sup>2</sup> The juice of the cicuta being considered a cold poison, was used by the Athenians in common executions. According to Horace and Pliny, it was a kind of hellebore, which served to purge melancholy and madness.

<sup>3</sup> Persons of quality among the Romans instituted games on the death of their friends, which generally consisted of horse-races ; and the garlands given to the victors were usually of parsley. The ancients attributed to ivy and parsley the virtue of dissipating the fumes of wine.

<sup>3</sup> The penult is sometimes found long.

<sup>4</sup> The penult of Μυρικη is common, rather long.

<sup>5</sup> This word also signifies a cord or thread.

<sup>6</sup> Flax was chiefly used by the ancients for sails and cordage for ships. The ancients not only raised flax of an extraordinary fineness, but also had the art of spinning yarn to a very high degree of perfection.

## CLASS VI.

A Daffodil	Ναρκισσος, ου. m. or f.
Garlick	Σκοροδον, ου. n.
<i>found wild in Sicily.</i>	
A Leek	Πρασον, ου. n.
An Onion	Κρομμύον, ου. n.
A Lily <sup>†</sup>	Κρινον, ου. n.
ASPARAGUS	Ασπαράγος, ου. m.
AN HYACINTH	Ήτακινθος, ου. m. or f.
AN ALOE	Αλοη, ης. f.
A Rush	Σχοινος, ου. m or f.
RICE	Ορυζα, ης. f.
A Dock	Λαπάθον, ου. n.

## CLASS VII.

\* \* \* \* \*

## CLASS VIII.

A Heath	Ερεικη, ης. f.
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Class VI. *Hexandria* ; six stamina.

<sup>†</sup> There are not less than 32 species of the lily.

Class VII. *Heptandria* ; seven stamina.

Class VIII. *Octandria* ; eight stamina.



## CLASS IX.

CINNAMON	Κινναμωμον, ου. n.
<i>its root exudes camphor.</i>	
Bay-tree	Δαφνη, ης. f.
<i>the laurus of the Romans.</i>	

## CLASS X.

Rue	{ 'Ρυτη, ης. f.
	{ Πηγᾶνον, ου. n.
Arbutus	Κομαῖρος, ου. m. or f.
<i>goats are fond of it.</i>	
Orpine	Τελεφιον, ου. n.
<i>goats and sheep eat it, but horses refuse it.</i>	

## CLASS XI.

Purslane	Ανδραχνη, ης. f.
<i>its flowers open from 11 to 12 A.M.</i>	
Agrimony	Ευπατωριον, ου. n.
<i>only goats eat it.</i>	
House-leek	Αειζων, ου. n.
30 varieties.	

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Class IX. *Enneandria* ; nine stamina.  
 Class X. *Decandria* ; ten stamina.  
 Class XI. *Dodecandria* ; stamina from eleven  
 to *nineteen* inclusive.

## CLASS XII

A MYRTLE *	{ Myρτος, ου. f.
	{ Myρσίνη, ης. f.
A Pomegranate-tree	Ῥοα, ας. f.
An Almond	Αμυγδαλή, ης. f.
A CHERRY-TREE	Κεράσος, ου. f.
A Pear-tree	Απίος, ου. f.
140 sorts. †	
A Medlar	Μεσπίλος, ου. f.
An Apple-tree	† Μηlea, ας. f.
nearly 500 sorts in England.	
A Sorb-tree	Οη, ης. f.
A Rose-bush	Ῥοδη, ης. f.
A Bramble or Thorn	§ Βατος, ου. f.

## CLASS XIII.

CAPER-BUSH	Καππαρίς, εως. f.
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Class XII. *Icosandria*; or stamina twenty or more, not fixed to the receptacle, but to the inside of the calyx.

\* Myrtle-wreaths were worn by the magistrates at Athens, as symbolical of authority.

† Bradley.

‡ You may call a peach-tree *μηlea Περσική*; a plum-tree, *κοκκυμηlea*; an apricot, *μηlea Αρμενιακή*; a quince-tree, *μηlea Κυδωνία*; a citron, *μηlea Μηδική*.

|| Mr. Hartlib.

§ βatos, s. m. a measure.

Class XIII. *Polyandria*; or stamina from twenty to a thousand fixed to the receptacle.

A Poppy	Μηκων, νος. f.
<i>produces opium.</i>	
A Lime-tree	Φιλῦρα, ας. f.
<i>highly estimated by the Romans.</i>	
Wolfsbane	Ακονίτον, ου. n.
<i>poisonous.</i>	
ANEMONE	* Ανεμωνη, ης. f.
<i>nearly 200 sorts.</i>	
HELLEBORE	Ἑλλεβορος, ου. m.
<i>celebrated by the ancients as a cure for madn</i>	

## CLASS XIV.

HYSSOP	† Ὑσσωπος, ου. f.
Pennyroyal	Γληχων, νος. f.
Mint	{ Ἡδυσσμος, ου. f. <i>Dios</i>
	{ Μινθα, ης. f.
Archangel	Γαλιουψις, εως. f.
Betony	Κεστρον, ου. n.
<i>sheep eat it, goats refuse it.</i>	
Marjoram	Σαμψῶχον, ου. n.
THYME	{ Θυμας, ου. m.
	{ Θυμον, ου. n.
CALAMINT	Καλαμινθη, ης. f.

\* From *ανεμος*, the wind; the wind-flower.

Class XIV. *Didynamia*; stamina four — long and two short.

† This word is of Hebrew origin.

## CLASS XV.

Water-Cress	Καρδάμον, ου. n.
<i>kine seldom touch it, but sheep will eat it.</i>	
Cabbage or Colewort	Κραμβη, ης. f.
<i>much esteemed by the Romans.</i>	
Turnip *	Γογγύλη, ης. f.
Mustard	Σιγηπι, εως. n.
Radish	Ῥαφᾶνος, ου. m.

## CLASS XVI.

A GERANIUM	Γεράνιον, ου. n.
A <sup>h</sup> Holly-hock	Μαλαχίη, ης. f.

## CLASS XVII.

Pulse	Οσπριον, ου. n.
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Class XV. *Tetradynamia*; or stamina six — *four long, and two opposite short.*

\* The Romans knew well the several uses of turnip; cattle were fed on their roots in the winter season in Gaul, at the time of Columella, a practice not long known in Britain.

Class XVI. *Monadelphia*; stamina united in the base in one body.

Class XVII. *Diadelphia*; stamina united in two complete sets.

A Lupine	Θερμος, ου. m.
<i>the Romans cultivated it for food.</i>	
A Pea	Πισον, ου. n.
<i>seventeen varieties. *</i>	
Lentil	Φακος, ου. m.
A Bean	Κυᾶμος, ου. m.
<i>said to be a native of Egypt.</i>	
CYTISUS	† Κυτίσος, ου. m.

## CLASS XVIII.

\*   \*   \*   \*   \*   /   \*

## CLASS XIX.

Lettuce	Θριδαξ, ἄκος. f.
SUCCORY	Κιχωρη, ης. f.

\* Miller.

† The cytismus was first found in the isle of Cythnus. "There is a shrub," says Pliny, "called *cytismus*, very much recommended by Aristomachus, the Athenian, as food for sheep, and when dry, for swine also." He adds, that "quadrupeds fatten very much by a moderate quantity, and labouring cattle fed upon it despise barley. There is no kind of forage that produces better milk, or a larger quantity of it; and by the experience of all, is found to be the best medicine for the diseases of cattle."

Class XVIII. *Polyadelphia*; stamina united: more than *two* sets or brotherhoods.

Class XIX. *Syngenesia*; antheræ united into a *cylinder*; flowers compound.

Endive	Σερις, ιδος. f.
A Thistle	* Σκελῦμος, ου. m.
51 species.	
Artichoke	Κινᾶρα, ας. f.
Southern-wood	Αβροτόνον, ου. n.
Wormwood	Αψιθιον, ου. n.
Mugwort	Αρτεμισια, ας. f.
no quadruped is said to feed on it.	

## CLASS XX.

Satyrium or ORCHIS    † Ορχις, ιδος. f.

## CLASS XXI.

Cucumber	Σικνος, ου. m.
A Gourd	Κολοκυνθη, ης. f.
<i>abundant in Egypt and Arabia.</i>	
A Nettle	{ ‡ Ακαληφη, ης. f.
	{ Κνιδη, ης. f.
<i>refused by quadrupeds, except the ass.</i>	

\* This word also signifies an artichoke.

Class XX. *Gynandria*; stamina placed on the pistillum, above the germ.

† This word also signifies a kind of olive-tree; also a large olive for eating.

Class XXI. *Monœcia*; male and female flowers on the same plant.

‡ Also a brier; the word also signifies a sea-beast, a kind of fish, and also a sea bird.

A Box-tree	Πυξος, ου. f.
<i>the ancients made musical instruments of its wood.</i>	
A Mulberry-tree	* Μορεα, ας. f.
An Alder-tree †	Κληθρα, ας. f. <i>Theophr.</i>
BRYONY	Βρυωνια, ας. f.
A Beech-tree	Φηγος, ου. f.
An Oak	‡ Δρυς, υος. f.
<i>the age of the oak is estimated at 300 years.</i>	
The Holm-oak	Πρινος, ου. f.
<i>the Romans made their civic crowns first of this tree.</i>	
A Cork-tree	§ Φελλος, ου. m.
<i>best cork taken from old trees.</i>	
A PLANE-TREE	Πλατάνος, ου. f.
<i>much planted near the houses of the ancients.</i>	
A Pine-TREE	Πιτυς, υος. f.
A Fir-tree	Ελάτη, ης. f.

\* It is also called συκαμινος.

† The ancients used frequently to make their boats of this wood.

‡ Hence δρυαδες, *Dryads* or *Druids*. *Derw* is also British for an oak, and *Derwydd* is the term for a *Druid* in the same language. It is very probable, that the *Druids* were so named from the tree which they venerated above others.

§ Also bark.

A CEDAR-TREE

\* Κεδρος, ου. f.

A CYPRESS-TREE †

Κυπαρισσος, ου. f.



## CLASS XXII.

A Willow

Ιταα, ας. f.

Mastic-tree

Σχινος, ου. f. *Diod. Sic.*

Turpentine-tree

Τερεβινθος, ου. f.

Hemp

Καννάβις, εως. f.

A Poplar

<sup>1</sup> Αιγειρος, ου. f.

A Juniper

<sup>2</sup> Αρκευθος, ου. f.

\* Hence κεδρια, pitch or rosin which flows from the cedar; also κεδρις, ιδος, f. the fruit of the cedar-tree.

† This tree was sacred to Pluto and Proserpine, and was used at the funerals of the ancients. It was placed in the front, or vestibule of the house, that no one who was to perform sacred offices should enter a place polluted by a dead body. Cypress-trees were also placed around the pile.

Class XXII. *Diœcia* ; male and female flowers on distinct plants.

<sup>1</sup> This properly signifies the *black* poplar-tree; hence αιγειρων, ωρος, a place planted with poplar-trees.

<sup>2</sup> Also the juniper-berry.



- A Yew-tree \*                   <sup>2</sup> Σμιλαξ, ακας. f.  
*branches anciently borne at funerals.*

## CLASS XXIII. "

- Millet                                   <sup>2</sup> Κεγχρος, ου. m.  
 Spikenard                               Ναρδος, ου. f.  
     *the favourite perfume of the ancients.*  
 An Ash-tree                           <sup>3</sup> Μελια, ας. f.  
     *its wood anciently used for spears.*  
 A Fig-tree                             <sup>4</sup> Συκη, ης. f.
- 

\* The old English yeomen made their bows of the wood of this tree. It was consecrated in church-yards, according to Ray, because it was an evergreen, as a symbol of immortality. The twigs and leaves are fatal to horses and cows, and are said to be fatal to the human species.

<sup>2</sup> It signifies a kind of shrub, μιλαξ for σμιλαξ, a kind of ivy by which poets were anciently crowned.

Class XXIII. *Polygamia* ; male and female, or both on the same or distinct plants.

<sup>2</sup> Also a kind of diamond, and an ornament of dress.

<sup>3</sup> Also a kind of fruit. You may call a wild ash βουμελια, ας. f.

<sup>4</sup> Likewise a kind of pine.

A Maple-tree Or Sycamore *	} <sup>1</sup> Σφενδαμνος, ου. f.
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## CLASS XXIV.

Moss	<sup>2</sup> Βρυον, ου. n.
Liverwort or LICHEN	Λειχην, ηνος. m.
218 species and upwards.	

*Miscellanies.*

Fruit	Καρπος, ου. m.
A Bunch of Grapes	<sup>3</sup> Σταφύλη, ης. f.
An Apple	Μηλον, ου. n.

\* The English word is compounded of *συκη* a fig-tree, and *μυρια* a mulberry-tree. What the ancients called *Sycomorus* is different from the tree which we commonly call Sycamore. The *Sycomorus* is the Mulberry Fig-tree: the mummies in Egypt are preserved in coffins made of this wood, on account of its durability. The wood of the Maple was much esteemed by the ancients.

<sup>1</sup> This word also signifies a kind of hemp.

Class XXIV. *Cryptogamia*. The fructification concealed, or not perceptible to the naked eye.

<sup>2</sup> Also a sort of grass, hence *βρυον* to spread with moss.

<sup>3</sup> From *σταφεις*, ιδος. f. raisins.

An Almond	Αμυγδαλή, ης. f.
A Pear	{ Απιον, ου. n. Οχνη, ης. f.
A CHERRY	Κεράσιον, ιου. n.
A Fig	Συκον, ου. n.
An Olive	Ελαιον, αιου. n.
A Nut	<sup>1</sup> Καρυον, ου. n.
A Nut-shell	Κελύφος, εος. n.
A Kernel	<sup>2</sup> Πυρην, ηνος. m.
A Quince	Κυδωνιον, ιου. n.
A DATE	Δακτύλος, ου. m.
A Strawberry	<sup>3</sup> Κομάρων, αρου. n.
A Mulberry	Μορον, ου. n.
A Berry or Grain	Κοκκος, ου. m.
An Acorn	<sup>4</sup> Βαλάνος, ου. f.
A Rose	Ῥόδον, ου. n.
PEPPER	Πεπερι, εριος. n.
GINGER	Ζιγγιβερις, ερεως. f.
Frankincense	<sup>5</sup> Λιβάνος, ανου. m.
MYRRH	Μυρρά, ας. f.
Rosin	Ῥητίνη, ης. f.
PITCH	<sup>6</sup> Πισσα, ης. f.

<sup>1</sup> You may call a *walnut-tree* καρυον βασιλικον, being brought from Persia by the *kings*; and an *hazel-nut-tree* καρυον Πορτικον, from its being brought from *Pontus* to Italy. A plum κοκκυμην.

<sup>2</sup> Also a pippin, grain, a pearl, πυρινη the same.

<sup>3</sup> Some think this word means a crab-apple.

<sup>4</sup> This word also signifies a bolt or clasp.

<sup>5</sup> Also the frankincense tree.

<sup>6</sup> Hence πισσω to do over with pitch; and

A Root	ῥίζα, ης. f.
A Footstalk	Ποδιον, ιου. n.
A Stalk	<sup>1</sup> Καυλος, ου. m.
The Trunk of a Tree	Στελεχος, εος. n.
Sap or Juice *	Χυλος, ου. m.
BALSAM	Βαλσαμον, ου. n.
Bark	<sup>2</sup> Φλοιος, ου. m.
A Bough or Branch	Κλαδος, ου. m.
A Leaf	Φύλλον, ου. n.
A Blossom or Flower	Ανθος, εος. n.
A Clasper or Tendril	Ἑλιξ, ἱκος. f.
A Spine or Thorn	Ακανθα, ης. f.
A CONE	<sup>3</sup> Κωνος, ου. m.
A Bunch or Cluster of Grapes	Βοτρυς, υος. m.
A Sprout or Bud	<sup>4</sup> Βλαστη, ης. f.
A Sprig or young Shoot	Κλων, υος. m.
A Rod or Stick	<sup>5</sup> ῥαβδος, ου. f.

πιττακιον a *pitched table* for writing on. Pitch is tar in its concrete or hard state. Tar is a vegetable production, and obtained from the fir-tree and from a particular kind of coal.

<sup>1</sup> Properly a cabbage-stalk.

\* Sap is the humour of vegetables, as blood is of animals. The sap of some trees, as the elm, birch, beech, service, and mulberry-tree, contains in water gum, sugar, and other salts.

<sup>2</sup> Also the skin.

<sup>3</sup> Whatever is of a conic figure, as a boy's spinning-top, &c.

<sup>4</sup> From βλασσω, to sprout forth or bud.

<sup>5</sup> Or a vine-branch, a twig, hence ῥαβδίζω to whip, and ῥαβδενω to beat with a switch.

Wood	ἔυλον, ου. n.
Timber or Wood	* ἑλῆ, ης. f.
A Knot of a Tree	* ὄζος, ου. m.

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\* Also a forest, thistles in corn, and provisions.

\* Also a branch, a club.

# EARTHS AND METALS.

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## EARTHS.

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### CALCAREOUS

Marble	Μαρμάρων, ου. n.
<i>soluble in acids.</i>	
ALABASTER	Αλαβαστρίτης, ου. m.
<i>does not effervesce with acids.</i>	
GYP SUM	Γυψος, ου. f.
<i>hardly sinks in water</i>	

### ARGILLACEOUS

A Pumice-stone	Κισσηρίς, εως. f.
<i>found in volcanic ashes.</i>	
A Whetstone	Ακονη, ης. f
<i>hardens in the air, and in oil.</i>	
F 2	

## SILICEOUS.

- A Flint \* Πυρίτης, ου. m.  
*common among chalk.*
- A JASPER † Ιασπικς, ιδος. f.  
*often enriched with gold ore.*
- A CRYSTAL ‡ Κρυσταλλος, ου. f. or m.  
*salts and other matters congealed.*
- An Emerald Σμαραγδος, ου. f. or m.  
*electric by friction.*
- A Touch-stone § Βασανος, ου. f.  
*chiefly found in the river Tmolus in Lydia.*
- AN AGATE Αχάτης, ου. m.  
*a stone composed of crystal and earth.*

## SALTS.

- Saltpetre or NITRE Νιτρον, ου. m.  
*resists putrefaction.*
- Alum Στυπτηρια, ας. f.  
*wood soaked in alum does not easily burn.*
- Salt § Αλς, ος. m.

\* Χαλιξ, ικος. m. also signifies a flint or pebble.

† Among the ancients, the Scythian jasper was considered the best.

‡ From κρυος, frost or ice.

§ Also torture or trial.

§ When αλς signifies salt, it is of the masculine gender, and when the sea, of the feminine gender.

## INFLAMMABLES.

Jet	Γαγᾶτης, ου. m.	
<i>inodorous, except when heated.</i>		
Amber	Ηλεκτρον, ου. n.	Lucian.
<i>highly electric.</i>		
Brimstone	Θειον, ου. n.	
<i>not soluble in water.</i>		



## METALS.

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A METAL	<sup>1</sup> Μεταλλον, ου. n.
Gold	Κρυσος, ου. m.
<i>It is said that 16 ounces will gild silver-wire sufficient to circumscribe the whole globe.</i>	
Silver	Αργυρος, ου. m.
<i>a grain may be extended 400 feet.</i>	
Tin	<sup>2</sup> Κασσίτερος, ου. m.
Copper	Χαλκος, ου. m.
Iron	<sup>3</sup> Σιδηρος, ου. m.
<i>seldom found unmixed.</i>	
Lead	Μολιβδος, ου. m.
Brass	<sup>4</sup> Ορειχαλκον, ου. n.
Steel	Χαλκηψ, υβος. m.
<i>made by heating iron with charcoal-ashes and bone-shavings.</i>	
Load-stone or MAGNET	Μαγνης, ητος. m.
<i>found in iron-mines.</i>	

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<sup>1</sup> Hence μεταλλευω, to extract metal from mines.

<sup>2</sup> Some think this word also signifies pewter.

<sup>3</sup> Hence σιδηρευω to work in iron.

<sup>4</sup> This was a kind of mountain brass in great esteem with the ancients. Verdigris is ιος χαλκου.

A Great Stone	Πετρα, ας. f.
A Pebble, or small Stone	<sup>1</sup> Ψηφος, ου. f.
White-lead	<sup>2</sup> Ψιμμυθος, ου. m
	<i>lead corroded by the steam of vinegar.</i>
Red-lead	<sup>3</sup> Μιλτος, ου. f.
Vermilion	Κινναβερι, εως. n.
	<i>sulphur mixed with mercury.</i>
Glass	Υαλος, ου. f.
	<i>silica with fixed alkali.</i>
Pearl	<sup>4</sup> Μαργαριτης, ου. m.
	<i>most frequently found in oysters.</i>
A Gold-Mine	Χρυσωρυχειον, ου. n.
A Silver-Mine	Αργυρειον, ου. n.
A Mine	Μεταλλεια, ας. f.
A Quarry	Λιθοτομια, ας. f.

<sup>1</sup> Hence ψηφίζω to collect the votes, to reckon, &c.

<sup>2</sup> Hence ψιμμυθισω to paint, to lay over with white-lead.

<sup>3</sup> It may be observed that μιλτος also signifies *vermilion*, and κινναβαρι may be also taken for *red-lead*.

<sup>4</sup> Among the Romans the pearl was held in high estimation, particularly by the ladies. The best pearls are found in the Persian Gulf. Cæsar presented to Servilia, the mother of Brutus. a pearl worth 50,000*l*.

## ANATOMY OF MAN.

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The Body	Σωμα, τος. n.
A Member	Ἔλος, εος. n.
A Bone	Οστέον, ου. n.
A Gristle or Cartilage	Χονδρος, ου. m.
A Glandule	Αδην, ενος. m.
A Nerve or Sinew	Νευρου, ου. n.
A Vein	Φλεψ, εβος. f.
<i>collects and returns the blood from the arteries to the heart.</i>	
AN ARTERY*	Αρτηρια, ας. f.
Flesh	Σαρξ, κος. f.
A MUSCLE	Μυς, υος. m.
<i>about 446 in the human body.</i>	

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\* It also signifies verse, melody.

\* "Arteries are tubes that arise from the ventricles of the heart, and thence dividing into branches, distribute the blood to every part of the body. Veins are tubes to collect and return the blood from the extremities of the arteries to the heart."

*Cheselden.*

The Skin	Χρως, ωτος. m.
A Membrane	Τμην, ενος. m.
A Fibre*	Ις, ινος. f.
The Hair	†Θριξ, τριχος. f.
A Curled Lock	Βοτρύχος, ου. m.

The Brain	Εγκεφαλος, ου. m.
Marrow	Μυελος, ου. m.
Fat	Πιμελη, ης. f.
Tallow or Suet	‡Στεαρ, ατος. n.
Blood	Αιμα, ατος. n.
Milk	Γαλα, ακτος. n.
CHOLER	Χολη, ης. f.

The Head	Κεφαλη, ης. f.
The Crown of the Head	Κορυφη, ης. f.

\* “Fibres, as they appear to the naked eye, are simple threads of the minutest blood-vessels or nerves, or both. Membranes are compages of fibres, expanded to cover, or line, any other part.” *Cheselden*.

† The hair was thought highly ornamental by the ancients; particularly by the Greeks. To express their grief for a deceased friend, they usually cut off their hair, and offered it at the tomb.

‡ *Στεαρ* also signifies dough.

The Face	Οψις, εως. f.
The Countenance	Προσωπον, ου. n.
The Skull	* Κρανιον, ου. n. <i>Gal.</i>
The Forehead	Μετωπον, ου. n.
The Eye-brow	{ † Οφρυς, υος. m. Επισκυνιον, ου. n.
The Eye-lid	Βλεφάρων, ου. n.
The Eye	Οφθαλμος, ου. m.
The Pupil of the Eye	Κορη, ης. f. <i>Philo.</i>
The White of the Eye	Λευκωμα, ατος. n. <i>Diosc.</i>
The Corner of the Eye	Κανθος, ου. m.
The Hairs of the Eye- lids ‡	{ Βλεφάρεις, ιδος. f.
The Ear	§ Ους, ωτος. n.
The Temple of the Head	{ Κροτάφος, ου. m.
The Nose or Nostril	{ Μυκτηρ, ηρος. m.    'Ρις, ρινος. f.
A Cheek	¶ Παρεια, ας. f.
The Lip	Χείλος, εος. n.
The Mouth	Στομα, ατος. n.
The Palate	'Υπερωα, ας. f.
The Gums	Ουλα, ουλων. n. pl.

\* From κρανον, *Eust.* a head.

† Eye-brows are peculiar to the human species.

‡ The eye-lashes serve to protect the eye from minute insects and other small bodies floating in the air.

§ Or ὀνας, ατος. f.

|| 'Ριν, or ρις, signifies, in the singular, a nose. but in the plural the nostrils.

¶ Also the fore-part of a ship

A Tooth	Οδους, οντος. m.
<i>a man has from 28 to 32 teeth.</i>	
The Jaw-bone	Σιαγων, ονος. f.
The Tongue	Γλωσσα, ης. f.
The Chin	{ Γενυς, υος. f.
	{ * Γενειον, ου. n.
The Beard	Παγων, ωνος. m.
The Neck	† Τραχηλος, ου. m.
The Throat	Βρογχος, ου. m.
The Shoulder	‡ Ωμος, ου. m.
The Back	§ Νωτος, ου. m. pl. n.
The Breast	Στερνον, ου. n.
The Bosom	Κολπος, ου. m.
The Back-bone	* Ραχις, εως. f.
A Side	† Πλευρα, ας. f.
The Loin	² Οσφυς, υος. f.
The Belly	³ Γαστηρ, ερος, σρος. f.
The Hip	⁴ Ισχιον, ου. n.
The Thigh	⁵ Μηρος, ου. m.
The Knee	Γονυ, υος, ουνος and ατος. n.
The Leg	⁶ Σκελος, εος. n.
<i>composed of two bones.</i>	

\* Also a beard.

† Also the throat.

‡ Ωμος, η, ου. cruel.

§ Hence νωτίζω to turn one's back, to run away.

¹ Also a rib.

² This word also signifies the backbone, the vertebræ, the sides.

³ Hence γαστρις and γαστρων, a glutton.

⁴ Rather the joining of the thigh to the hip. ‡

⁵ Also the leg. In the plural οι μηροι and τα

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⁶ Also the feet.

The Shin	Αντικνημιον, ου. n. <i>Plan.</i>
The Calf of the Leg	Γαστροκνημια, ας. f. <i>Poll.</i>
The Foot	Πους, ποδος. m.
A Toe	*
<i>three bones in each toe, except the great toe, which has only two.</i>	
The Heel	Πτερνα, ης. f.
The Sole of the Foot	Πελμα, ατος. n.
The Arm	Βραχιων, ονος. m.
The Arm-pit	<sup>1</sup> Μασχαλη, ης. f.
The Elbow	Πηχυς, εως. m.
The Wrist	Καρπος, ου. m.
<i>consists of eight small bones.</i>	
The Hand	Χειρ, χειρος. f.
<i>twenty-seven bones in each hand.</i>	
The Right Hand	<sup>2</sup> Δεξια, ας. f.
The Left Hand	<sup>3</sup> Αριστερα, ας. f.
The PALM	Παλαμη, ης. f.
The Hollow of the Hand	<sup>4</sup> Θεναρ, αρος. n.
A Finger	Δακτύλος, ου. m.
<i>three bones in each finger.</i>	

\* Δακτύλος ποδος. m. *Phil.*

<sup>1</sup> This word also signifies the shoulder, a palm branch or leaf, a machine called a crane, &c.

<sup>2</sup> Among all nations, particularly the Persians and Greeks, it was customary to pledge their faith by giving their *right hands*. From δεξιός, α, ου.

<sup>3</sup> From αριστερός, α, ου.

<sup>4</sup> Also the foot.

The Fore-finger	Διχῶνος, ου. m.
The Thumb	<sup>1</sup> Αντιχειρ, ρος. m.
A Knuckle or Fist	Κονδύλος, ου. m.
A Nail	<sup>2</sup> Ονυξ, ὄχος. m.
A Joint	Αρθρον, ου. n.

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The Gullet	Οισοφαγος, ου. m. <i>Arist.</i>
The Lungs	Πνευμων, ονος. m.
The Breath	Πνευμα, ατος. n.
The Heart *	Καρδια, ας. f.
The Mouth of the STOMACH	} Στομάχος, ου. m.
The Bowels	
The Liver	<sup>3</sup> Σπλαγχνα, ων. pl. n.
The SPLEEN or Milt	Ἡπαρ, ἡπάτος. n.
	Σπλην, ηνος. m.

<sup>1</sup> Also the great toe.

<sup>2</sup> Also a hook, a kind of torture, a precious stone, &c.; hence *ονυχιζω*, to scratch with one's nails.

\* "If each ventricle of the heart holds five ounces of blood, and they are filled and emptied every systole and diastole, which I think is true; and if eighty pulses in a minute be allowed to be a common number, there then flows twenty-five pounds of blood through each ventricle of the heart in a minute." *Cheselden*.

<sup>3</sup> *Σπλαγχνον* also signifies compassion, the heart: hence the verb *σπλαγχνίζω*, to be touched with compassion.



*THE FIVE SENSES.*

The Sight  
The Smell  
The Taste  
The Hearing  
The Touch

Ὀράσεις, εως. f.  
Ὄσφρησεις, εως. f.  
Γευσεις, εως. f.  
Ἀκοη, ης. f.  
Ἀφη, ης. f.

## DISEASES.

A Disease	Νοσος, ου. f.
A Wound	Τραυμα, ατος. n.
A Bruise or Fracture	<sup>1</sup> Θλασμα, ατος. n.
Pain	<sup>2</sup> Αλγος, εως. n.
Sickness	Αρρώστια, ας. f.
An ULCER	<sup>3</sup> Έλκος, εως. n.
A Swelling	<sup>3</sup> Ογκος, ου. m.
The GANGRENE	Γαγγραινα, ης. f.
The LEPROSY	<sup>4</sup> Λεπρα, ας. f.
The Itch	Ψωρα, ας. f.
A Scar	<sup>5</sup> Ουλη, ης. f.
The Plague	Λοιμος, ου. m.
A Fever	<sup>6</sup> Πυρετος, ου. m.
A Consumption	Φθισις, εως. f.
Decay or Wasting	Μαρασμος, ου. m.
The DROPSY	Έδρωψ, πος. m.

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<sup>1</sup> From θλαω, to break.

<sup>2</sup> Or grief.

<sup>3</sup> Also pride or eminence.

<sup>4</sup> From λεπρος, α, ου.

<sup>5</sup> From ουλος, η, ου ; hence also ουλω, to close a wound.

<sup>6</sup> From πυρ, fire.

EPILEPSY	Επιληψία, ας. f.
APOPLEXY	Αποπληξία, ας. f.
LETHARGY	<sup>1</sup> Ληθαργία, ας. f.
PHRENSY	<sup>2</sup> Φρενίτις, ιδος. f.
The Cramp or SPASM	Σπασμος, ου. m.
Numbness	Ναρκωσις, εως. f.
Palsy	Παραλῦσις, εως. f.
The Head-ache	Κεφαλαλγία, ας. f.
The Tooth-ache	Οδονταλγία, ας. f.
A Cold or Fluxion	Κορυζα, ης. f.
A Cough	Βηξ, χος. f.
A CATARRH	Καταρρῶς, ου. m.
Hoarseness or Cold	Βραγχος, εος. n.
RHEUM	ῥευμα, ατος. n.
PLEURISY	<sup>3</sup> Πλευρίτις, ιδος. f.
ASTHMA	<sup>4</sup> Ασθμα, ατος. n.
Jaundice	Ικτερος, ου. m.
DYSENTERY	Δυσεντερία, ας. f.
Gout or Pains in the Limbs	} Αρθρίτις, ιδος. f.
RHEUMATISM	
A Cancer	ῥευματισμος, ου. m.
A DIARRHŒA	Καρκῖνος, ου. m.
	Διαρρῶια, ας. f.

<sup>1</sup> From ληθαργος, one who easily forgets a thing.

<sup>2</sup> A distemper of the mind.

<sup>3</sup> νοσος is here understood, a side wound, from πλευρα, a side.

<sup>4</sup> From ασθμα, breathing, comes also ασθμαινω, to puff, to be out of breath.

# *MEDICINE.*

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A Remedy	Λκος, εος. n.
Blood-letting	Φλεβοτομια, ας. f.
A Vomit	Εμετος, ου. m.
Purging	Καθαρσις, εως. f.
A CLYSTER	Κλυσηρ, ηρος. m.
A Potion	Πομα, ατος. n.
A Pill	* Καταποσιον, ου. n.
A PLAISTER	Εμπλαστρον, ου. n.
Lint for a Wound	Μεταρ, ου. m.
Ointment	Μυρον, ου. n.

# *ACCIDENTS OF THE BODY, &c.*

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Hiccough	Ανυξ, γγος. i.
Sneezing	Πταρμος, ου. m.
Yawning	Χασμη, ης. f.
Stretching	Σχορδινημα, ατος. n.

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\* Or medicine to be swallowed without chewing.

Laughter	Γέλως, ωτος. m.
Weeping	Κλαυθμος, ου. m.
Quaking	Τρομος, ου. m.
Snorting	Ψογχος, ου. m.
Blushing	Ερευνθος, εος. n.
A Sigh or Groan	Στεναγμος, ου. m.

## CHRISTIANITY.

*The Words are mostly taken from the New Testament.*

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God	Θεός, ου. m
The Godhead	Θεότης, ητος. f.
The Lord	Κυριός, ιου. m.
Essence	Ουσία, ιας. f.
The Creator	Κτίστης, ου. m.
Jesus	Ιησους, ου. m.
Christ	Χριστός, ου. m.
The Redeemer	Λυτρωτής, ου. m.
Redemption	Λυτρωσις, εως. f.
A Saviour	Σωτήρ, ηρος. m.
Salvation	Σωτηρία, ας. f.
A Mediator	Μεσίτης, ου. m.
Incarnation	Ενσαρκωσις, εως. f.
Conception	Συλληψις, εως. f.
Nativity	Γεννησις, εως. f.
Temptation	Πειρασμός, ου. m
Transfiguration	Μεταμορφωσις, εως. f.
The Cross	Σταυρός, ου. m.
Crucifixion	Σταυρωσις, εως. f.
Resurrection	Αναστάσις, εως. f.
Ascension	Αναβᾶσις, εως. f.
Intercession	Εντευξις, εως. f.
The Holy Ghost	Πνεύμα, αγιον. n.

The Sanctifier	Ἀγιαζων, οντος. m.
Sanctification	Ἀγιασμος, ου. m.
The Comforter	Παρακλητος, ου. m.
Heaven	Ουρανός, ου. m.
Hell	Ἅδης, ου. m.
Glory	Δόξα, ης. f.
Torment	Βασάνος, ου. f.
Godliness	Ευσέβεια, ας. f.
Ungodliness	Ἀσεβεια, ας. f.
Sin	Ἀμαρτημα, ατος. n.
Grace	Χαρις, ριτος. f.

*SPIRITS.*

An ANGEL	Ἀγγελος, ου. c.
The DEVIL	Διαβολος, ου. c.
An Apparition	Φαντασμα, ατος. n.
A Soul	Ψυχη, ης. f.

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# INTELLECT, &c.

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The Mind	<sup>1</sup> Νοος, νοου. m.
Reason or Discourse	<sup>2</sup> Λογος, ου. m.
Knowledge	Επιστημη, ης. f.
The Conscience	<sup>3</sup> Συνειδησις, εως. f.
Counsel	Βουλη, ης. f.
Wisdom	Σοφια, ας. f.
Folly	Μωρια, ας. f.
Art, Address	Τεχνη, ης. f.
Experience, or Design	<sup>4</sup> Πειρα, ας. f.
Faith or Belief	Πιςις, εως. f.

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<sup>1</sup> Contracted *vous*.—It also signifies counsel, prudence, understanding, reason; hence *νοεω*, to think, &c. *Διανοια*, ας. f. power of the mind, understanding, reasoning; also *υπονοια*, suspicion, *περινοια*, suspicion, *αγνοια*, ignorance, *ανοησια*, indiscretion, and hence *κατανοεω*, to notice, or observe, &c.

<sup>2</sup> *Λογος* has several significations, a word, an affair, report, cause, a proverb, the Word of God, &c.

<sup>3</sup> Also consciousness, knowledge.

<sup>4</sup> Also an endeavour, enterprise, cunning.



Opinion *or* Esteem  
Error  
Suspicion  
Doubt  
Admiration  
The Will  
Liberty

Δόξα, ης. f.  
Πλανε, ης. f.  
Ὑποψία, ας. f.  
Ἀπορία, ας. f.  
Θαυμα, ατος. n.  
Θελημα, ατος. n.  
Ελευθερία, ας. f.

## ECCLESIASTICAL MATTERS.

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Religion	Ευσεβεία, ας. f.
A Bishop *	Επισκοπος, ου. m.
An Elder	Πρεσβύτερος, ου. m.
A DEACON	Διακονος, ου. m.
A Priest	Ἱερευσ, εως. m.
A Preacher	Δημηγορος, ου. m.
The Scriptures	Γραφαι, ων. f.
The BIBLE	† Βιβλια, ων. n.
The Gospel	Ευαγγελιον, ου. n.
A CATECHISM	‡ Κατηχισμος, ου. m.
A Discourse	§ Ὁμιλια, ας. f.
Prayer	Ευχη, ης. f.
A LITURGY	Λειτουργια, ας. f.

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\* The lords spiritual are two archbishops and twenty-four bishops for the English Church, and one archbishop, and three bishops for Ireland.

† The Old Testament Διαθηκη Παλαια, and the New Διαθηκη Καινη.

‡ Κατηχιζειν is to instruct by word of mouth; to teach the first elements of an art and science, and particularly of the Christian doctrine; the root is ηχος, a sound, repeating.

§ From ὄμιλος, an assembly or multitude; ὁμιλία signifies frequenting, entertainment, instruction, prediction, harangue, an assembly.

A PSALM	Ψαλμος, ου. m.
A HYMN	Ῥυμος, ου. m.
A Quire or CHORUS	Χορος, ου. m.
A Singer	Ψαλτης, ου. m.
A Sacrament	Μυστηριον, ου. n.
A BAPTISM	Βαπτισμος, ου. m.
The EUCHARIST	Ευχαριστια, ας. f.
Consecration	Καθιερωσις, εως. f.
Communion	Κοινωνια, ας. f.
Excommunication	Αποκηρυξις, εως. f.
Absolution	Απολύσις, εως. f.
A Monument	Μνημειον, ου. n.
A Grave	Ταφος, ου. m.
AN EPITAPH	Επιταφιον, ου. n.
A Funeral	Εκφορα, ας. f.
Funeral-rites	* Εναγισματα, ων. n.
A Bier	Φερετρον, ου. n.
Burial	Ενταφιασμος, ου. m.

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\* To be deprived of the rites of sepulture was to the ancients the greatest of all calamities and worse than death itself.

## ETHICS.

*THE AFFECTIONS OR PASSIONS.*

Passion	Παθος, εος. n.
Love	Ερως, ωτος. m.
Hatred	Μισος, εος. n.
Joy	Χαρα, ας. f.
Grief	Λυπη, ης. f.
Mirth	Ευφροσύνη, ης. f.
Sadness	Δυσθυμία, ας. f.
Cheerfulness	} 'Ιλαροτης, ητος. f.
HILARITY	
Desire	'Ιμερος, ου. m.
Trust	Πεποιθησις, εως. f.
Boldness	Θρασος, εος. n.
Despair	Ανελπισια, ας. f.
Anger	Οργη, ης. f.
Pleasure	'Ηδονη, ης. f.
Revenge	Εκδικησις, εως. f.
Shame	Αιδως, οος, ους. f.
Hope	Ελπις, ιδος. f.

Fear	Φόβος, ου. m.
Envy	Φθονος, ου. m.
Pity or Mercy	Ελεος, εος. n. or ου. m.
Scorn or Neglect	Ολιγωρια, ας. f.
Repentance	Μετανοια, ας. f.

### CARDINAL VIRTUES.

Prudence	Φρονησις, εως. f.
Justice	Δικαιοσύνη, ης. f.
Temperance	Σωφροσύνη, ης. f.
Fortitude	Ανδρεια, ας. f.

### MORAL VIRTUES AND VICES.

Virtue	Αρετη, ης. f.
Vice	Κακια, ας. f.
Prosperity	Ευτυχια, ας. f.
Adversity	Δυστυχια, ας. f.
An Offence	Σκανδαλον, ου. n.
Happiness	Ευδαιμονια, ας. f.
Misery	Αθλιότης, ητος. f.
Reward	Μισθος, ου. m.
Sobriety	Νηφαλιότης, ητος. f.
Drunkenness	Μεθη, ης. f.
Cleanliness	Καθαριότης, ητος. f.
Chastity	Ἀγνεια, ας. f.
Lust	Επιθυμια, ας. f.
Wantonness	Ασελγεια, ας. f.
Riches	Πλουτος, ου. m.

Poverty	Πενια, ας. f.
Want	Απορια, ας. f.
Magnificence	Μεγαλοπρεπεια, ας. f.
Liberality	Ελευθεριοτης, ητος. f.
Bounty	Χρηστοτης, ητος. f.
Alms	Ελεημοσύνη, ης. f.
Frugality	Φειδω, οος, ους. f.
Charity or Love	Αγάπη, ης. f.
Luxury	Τρυφή, ης. f.
Prodigality	Ασωλία, ας. f.
Avarice	Φιλαργύρια, ας. f.
Diligence	Επιμελεια, ας. f.
Negligence	Αμελεια, ας. f.
Idleness	Αργια, ας. f.
Honour	Τιμη, ης. f.
Praise	Επαινος, ου. m.
Dispraise	Ψογος, ου. m.
FAME	Φημη, ης. f.
Credit	Ευδοξια, ας. f.
Disgrace	Αισχύνη, ης. f.
Magnanimity	Μεγαλοψυχια, ας. f.
Ambition	Φιλοδοξια, ας. f.
Haughtiness	ἽΤπερηφανια, ας. f.
Modesty	Κοσμιотης, ητος. f.
Glory	* Κυδος, εος. n.
Boasting	Αλαζωνεια, ας. f.
Impudence	Αναιδεια, ας. f.
Bashfulness	Αιδως, οος, ους. f.
Humility	Ταπεινοφροσύνη, ης. f.

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\* Κυδος, ου. m. disgrace.

Courage	* Θυμος, ου. m.
Rashness	Προπετεια, ας. f.
Patience	Ἵπομονη, ης. f.
Cowardice†	Μικροψυχια, ας. f.
Equity	Επεικαια, ας. f.
Deceit	‡ Απάτη, ης. f.
Guile or Tricking	Δολος, ου. m.
Craft	Πανουργια, ας. f.
Mildness	Πραοτης, ητος. f.
Pardon	Συγγνωμη, ης. f.
Forgiveness	Αφεις, εως. f.
Kindness	Ευμενεια, ας. f.
Cruelty	Ωμοτης, ητος. f.
Strife	Ἔρις, ιδος. f.
Contention	Φιλονεικια, ας. f.
Truth	Αληθεια, ας. f.
Civility	Ευτραπεια, ας. f.
Clownishness	Αγροικια, ας. f.
Courtesy	Φιλοφροσυνη, ης. f.
A Jest	Παιδια, ας. f.
A Scoff	Σκωμμα, ατος. n.
A Reproach	Ονειδος, εος. n.

\* Θυμος signifies the mind, passion, anger; with the accent on the first syllable, it signifies *thyme*, a kind of onion, &c.

† Cowardice was considered by the Greeks a great disgrace. All cowards were expelled the forum and the temples.

‡ From *απαλω*, to make a person go out of the right road, to deceive, to impose upon.

Friendship  
Enmity  
Concord  
Discord  
Peace

Φιλια, ας. f.  
Εχθρα, ας. f.  
Ὁμονοια ας. f.  
Ευφωνια, ας. f.  
Ειρηνη, ης. f.



## JUDICIAL MATTERS.\*

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A Law or Custom	Νόμος, ου. m.
A Judge	Κριτης, ου. m.
Judgment	Κρισις, εως. f.
A Counsellor	Βουλευτης, ου. m.
A Witness	Μαρτυρος, ου. m.
A Secretary or Scribe	Γραμματευσ, εως. m.
An Executioner	Δημιος, ου. m.
A Thief	Κλεπτης, ου. m.
A Robber	Λητης, ου. m.
Punishment	Τιμωρια, ας. f.

### PUBLIC JUDGMENTS AMONG THE GREEKS,

*were for*

Murder	Φονος, ου. m.
Poisoning	Φαρμακον, ου. n.
Conflagration of the city	Πυρκαια, ας. f.

---

\* Plutarch informs us, that among the sports of the children at Rome, one was the pleading of causes before a mock tribunal, and accusing and defending a criminal in the usual forms of judicial procedure.

Conspiracy against another's Life	}	Βουλευσις, εως. f.
Sacrilege		Ἱεροσυλία, ας. f.
Impiety		Ασεβεια, ας. f.
Treason		Προδοσια, ας. f.
Cowardice		Δειλεια, ας. f.
Desertion of the Fleet		Λειπναυτιον, ου. n.
Desertion of the Army		Λειποστρατιον, ου. n.
An Assault		Συκοφαντια, ας. f.

## CRIMINAL PUNISHMENTS.

Hanging	Βροχος, ου. m.
Servitude	Δουλεια, ας. f.
A Mule	Ζημια, ας. f.
Stoning	Λιθοβολια, ας. f.
Banishment	Φυγη, ης. f.
Drowning in the Sea	Καταποντισμος, ου. m.
Burning	Πυρ, πυρος. n.
Infamy	Ατιμια, ας. f.
Death	Θανατος, ου. m.
Branding	Στιγμα, ατος. n.
A Prison	Δεσμωτηριον, ου. n.
A House of Correction	{ Εργαστηριον, ου. n. Σωφρονιστηριον, ου. n.
A Pillory	
A Pair of Stocks	Κλοιος, ου. m. Ποδοκακη, ης. f.

## OF A SCHOOL

---

A SCHOOL	Σχολη, ης. f.
A Schoolmaster	{ Γραμματοδιδασκᾶλος, ου. m.
A Master	Παιδευτης, ου. m.
An Usher	ὑποδιδασκᾶλος, ου. m.
A Scholar	Μαθητης, ου. m.
A Schoolfellow	Συμμαθητης, ου. m.
Teaching	Παιδευσις, εως. f.
Learning	Μαθησις, εως. f.
A Book	Βιβλος, ου. f.
A Side or Page	Σελις, ιδος. f.
A Work	Συγγραμμα, ατος. n.
A Title of a Book	Επιγραφῃ, ης. f.
A Lesson	Αναγνωσις, εως. f.
An Exercise	* Ασκημα, ατος. n.
A THEME	Θεμα, ατος. n.

---

\* From *ασκειω*, to exercise, to instruct; hence also *ασκησις*, exercise, philosophical application, meditation.

A Rule	Κανων, ονος. m.
A POEM	Ποιημα, ατος. n.
Poetry	Ποιησις, εως. f.
A Speech or Discourse	Λογος, ου. m.
A Preface	Προοιμιον, ου. n.
A Fable	Μυθος, ου. m.
A Letter	Γραμμα, ατος. n.
A SYLLABLE	Συλλαβη, ης. f.
A Word	{ 'Ρημα, ατος. n. Λεξις, εως. f.
A Sentence	Γνωμη, ης. f.
An Accent	Προσφδια, ας. f.
A Quill or Pen *	Καλαμος, ου. m.
Ink	Μελαν, ανος. m. <i>Poll.</i>
A Blot	Σπιλος, ου. m.
A Penknife	† Σμιλη, ης. f.
PAPER	{ ‡ Παπυρος, ου. f. § Χαρτης, ου. m.
Writing	§ Γραφη, ης. f.

\* It is said that Allatius wrote Greek for forty years with one pen alone; he was the keeper of the Vatican library, and died at Rome in 1669.

† This word signifies a lance, a razor, a knife.

‡ *Papyrus* is a flaggy shrub growing in the marshes and moist places near the river Nile in Egypt, of which paper was formerly made. The penult of this word is *common*.

§ *Γραφη* also signifies painting, a picture, ac-

A Rod

ῥαβδος, ου. f.

A Ferula

Ναρθηξ, ηκος. m.

cusation ; from the verb γράφω, to write, to  
 to engrave ; απογράφω and —ομαι, to trans  
 to copy from the original

## FOOD.

Food	Οψον, ου. n.
Breakfast	Ακρατισμα, ατος. n.
Dinner	Αρισον, ου. n.
Supper *	Δειπνον, ου. n.
Bread	Αρτος, ου. m.
Fine Flour	Παιπᾶλη, ης. f.
A Crum	Ψιχιον, ου. n.
A Pancake or Fritter	Λαγᾶνον, ου. n.
Flesh	Σαρξ, κος. f.
Beef or Ox's Flesh	Κρεας Βοειον, ου. n.
Veal or Calf's Flesh	— Μοσχειον, ου. n.
Mutton or Sheep's Flesh	— Προβάτειον, ου. n.
Lamb or Lamb's Flesh	— Αρνειον, ου. n.
Pork or Hog's Flesh	— Χοιρειον, ου. n.
Venison	— Θηρειον, ου. n.
Meal	† Αλφίτον, ου. n.

\* The suppers of Lucullus in the Apollo, amounted to the sum of 1666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Horace mentions one Tigellius, a singer, who in five days could spend in eating 8333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

† Hence αλφίτα, provisions.

A Sausage	<sup>1</sup> Ἀλλας, ανλος. m.
A Cake or Pudding	Μαζα, ης. f.
A Gammon of Bacon	Περνα, ης. f.
BUTTER	<sup>2</sup> Βουτυρον, ου. n.
<i>the Romans used it as medicine.</i>	
Cheese	Τυρος, ου. m.
A Feast or Banquet	Ευωχια, ιας. f.
Pottage or Broth	Ζωμος, ου. m.
Vinegar	<sup>3</sup> Οξος, εος. n.
OIL <sup>4</sup>	Ελαιον, ου. n.
Sauce	Εμβαμμα, ατος. η. <i>g/v</i>
Salt Meat	<sup>5</sup> Αλμη, ης. f.

## DRINK.

Drink	Ποσις, εως. f.
WINE	Οινος, ου. m.
New Wine	Γλευκος, εος. n.
Dead Wine	<sup>6</sup> Εκτροπιας, ου. m.
Milk	Γαλα, ακτος. n.
Ale or Beer	Ζυθος, ου. m.

<sup>1</sup> Likewise all food of that sort ; as pudding, minced meat, &c.

<sup>2</sup> The penult is common.

<sup>3</sup> From οξυς, εια, υ, sharp ; hence also οξις, ιδος, f. a vinegar-cruet.

<sup>4</sup> Oil is obtained from many vegetables, as the olive, almond, linseed, and others.

<sup>5</sup> This word also signifies *brine*, or pickle, *the sea* ; it came from αλς, the sea.

<sup>6</sup> Οινος is understood

*DRINKING VESSELS.*

A Goblet	Κρατηρ, ηρος. m.
A Jug or Drinking-glass	Σκυφος, ου. m.
A Bottle	Ασκος, ου. m.
A Tankard or CHALICE	* Κυλιξ, ἱκος. f.
A Flagon	Λαγηνος, ου. m.

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\* Also the Latin *calix*, and the Italian *calice*.



# HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.\*

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A Table	Τραπεζα, ης. f.
A Napkin or Towel	Χειρομακτρον, ου. n.
A Basin	Νιπτηρ, ηρος. m.
A Dish	{ Πιναξ, ἄκος. m.
	{ Ασάμινθος, ου. m.
A Plate	Κυκλος, ου. m.
A Saltcellar	Ἀλοδοχειον, ου. n.
A Dish	† Δισκος, ου. m.
A Platter	{ Λεκάνη, ης. f.
	{ Παροιψις, ιδος. f.
A Cupboard	Αβας, ἄκος. m.
A Chair	Καθεδρα, ας. f.
A Seat	Θωκος, ου. m.
A Stool	Ἑδρα, ας. f.
A Bench	Θρανος, ου. m.
A Footstool	Ῥποποδιον, ου. n.
A Carpet	Ταπης, ητος. m.
A CHEST	Κιστη, ης. f.
A Great Chest or Coffre	Κιβωτος, ου. m.

---

\* The superfluous furniture belonging to M. Scaurus, which was burned at Tusculanum, was valued at 833,332*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

† Also a basin.

A Box	* Πυξίς, ιδος. f.
A Trunk	Ῥισκος, ου. m.
A Spit	Οβελος, ου. m.
A Caldron or Kettle	Λεβης, ητος. m.
A Kettle or Pan	Κακιᾶθη, ης. f.
A Pot	Χυτρα, ας. f.
A Frying-pan	Ταγηνον, ου. n.
A Pitcher	Κεράμιον, ου. n.
A Pair of Bellows	Φυσα, ης. f.
A Lantern	Λυχουχος, ου. m.
A Torch	Δας, ᾶδος. f.
A LAMP	Λαμπας, ᾶδος. f.
A Candle or Light	Λυχρος, ου. m.
A Candlestick	Λυχρειον, ου. m.
A Basket	Κοφίνος, ου. m.
A Hand-basket	Καλάθος, ου. m.
A Frail or Pannier	Σπυρίς, ιδος. f.
A Vessel or Urn	Αγγος, εος. n.
A Barrel or Hogshead	Πιθος, ου. m.
A Vessel containing about eighteen gallons.	Καδος, ου. m.
A Bucket	Καλπη, ης. f.
A Pitcher, or a Pot with Handles	} Βικος, ου. m.
A Milk-pail	{ Πελλα, ης. f.
	{ Γαυλος, ου. m.
A Bed	Λεκτρον, ου. n.
A Bedstead	Ῥοιχος, ου. m.
A Curtain	Περιπετασμα, ατος. n.
A Blanket	Περισρωμα, ατος. n.

\* This word properly signifies, as the word implies, a box made of box-wood.

A Pillow	Προσκεφάλαιον, ου. n.
A Bolster	Ἑπαυχενιον, ου. n.
A CANOPY	Κωνωπειον, ου. n.
A CRIB	Κραββάτος, ου. m.
A Looking-glass	* Εσοπτρον, ου. n.
A Distaff	Ηλακάση, ης. f.
A Pair of Scissars	Ψαλις, ιδος. f.
The Thread of the Shuttle	} Μιτος, ου. m.
A Needle	
	{ Βελονη, ης. f.

---

\* The looking-glasses or mirrors of the ancients were sometimes made of polished stone, particularly of a species of the carbuncle.

## THE COUNTRY, &c.

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A Wood	ῥλη, ης. f.
A Grove	Αλσος, εως. n.
A Field	* Αγρος, ου. m.
A Tree	Δενδρον, ου. n.
A Shrub	{ Θαμνος, ου. m. some- times f.
A Herb	Βοτάνη, ης. f.
Ground	Χωριον, ου. n.
A Farm or Possession	† Κτημα, ατος. f.
Arable Land	Αρουρα, ας. f.
A Turf or Clod of Earth	{ ‡ Βωλος, ου. m.
Seed for Sowing	Σπορος, ου. m.

---

\* Also an estate, or inheritance.

† Cicero possessed a very considerable estate: his country-house was valued at 6041*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and his town-house at 16,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* both greatly under-rated; besides which, he had in Asia 18,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Crassus possessed a landed estate valued at 1,666,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* He used to say, that no man should account himself rich, who had not an annual income sufficient to pay a legion, which cannot be reckoned at less than 80,000*l.* So great were the riches and luxury of the Romans!

‡ βωλος also signifies a field.

A Blade of Corn	Σταχυς, υος. m.
The Reed <i>or</i> Stem	Καλαμος, ου. m.
A Grain	Κοκκος, ου. m.
Straw	Καρφη, ης. f.
Hay <i>or</i> Grass	Χαρτος, ου. m.
Bread-corn	Σιτος, ου. m.
Malt	* Βυνη, ης. f.
Barley	Κριθη, ης. f.
A Garden	Κηπος, ου. m.
A Hedge <i>or</i> Fence	Φραγμος, ου. m.
A Ditch	Ταφρος, ου. m.
A Furrow <i>or</i> Ridge	Αυλαξ, ακος. f.
A Threshing-floor	† Αλων, ωνος. f.
A Pasture	Νομη, ης. f.
A Meadow	Λειμων, ωνος. m.
A Barn <i>or</i> Granary	{ Αποθηκη, ης. f. Σιτοβολων, ωνος. m.

---

\* Also Beer.

† Αλως, ω. f. may signify a barn; αλωα, a floor,  
a vineyard, an orchard, a nursery.

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## FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

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A Plough	Αροτρον, ου. n.
A Plough-handle	Εχετλη, ης. f.
A Plough-share	Ἵνις, εως. f.
A Sickle or Scythe	Δρεπάνον, ου. n.
A Flail	Σιτοτριψ, εος. m.
A Winnowing Fan	Λικμος, ου. m.
A Sieve	Κοσκῖνον, ου. n.
A Rake	Αγρειφνη, ης. f.
A Fork	Δικελλα, ης. f.
A Spade or Mattock	Μακελλα, ης. f.
A Shovel	Σκαπαῶνη, ης. f.
A Hoe	Σκαλιστηριον, ου. n.
A Wain	* Οχημα, ατος. n.
A Cart or Waggon	Αμαξα, ης. f.
A Yoke	Ζυγος, ου. m.
An AXLE-TREE	Αξων, ονος. m.
A Whip	Σκυτάλη, ης. f.
A Goad	Κεντρον, ου. n.
The Reins or Bridle	† Ἦνια, ας. f.

---

\* From οχος, a chariot.

† Hence αφηνιαζω, to shake off the bridle, to take the bridle by the teeth.

The Harvest	*Θερος, εος. η.
Hay-harvest	Χορτοτομία, ας. f.
Standing Corn	Ληϊον, ου. η.
Gleaning	Σταχυολογια, ας. f.

---

\* Or Summer.

## BUILDINGS, &c.

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A Building *	Οικοδομη, ης. f.
A City	Πολις, εως. f.
A Church	Εκκλησια, ας. f.
A Chapel	Ναϊδιον, ου. n.
A Temple	† Ναος, ου. m.
An Altar	Βωμος, ου. m.
A Gate	Πυλη, ης. f.
A Tower	Πυργος, ου. m.
A Castle	Ακροπολις, εως. f.
A House ‡	Οικος, ου. m.
A Palace	Βασιλικη, ης. f.

---

\* The ground upon which Cæsar built his forum (which is supposed not to have exceeded five acres) cost 833,333*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *Suet.* Such was the extravagant price of land within the city of Rome.

† In great calamities, it was the custom of the noblest dames among the ancients to go in procession to the temples and adorn the images of their tutelary gods with rich robes and crowns, imploring their aid and protection.

Προναος, a church porch.

‡ Pliny says that P. Clodius, who was slain by Milo, possessed a house which cost him 123,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*



A Cottage	Καλύβη, ης. f.
A THEATRE	Θεατρον, ου. n.
An Inn	*Καταλῦμα, ατος. n. <i>24/10</i>
A Victualling-house	Καπηλειον, ου. n.
A Bakehouse	Αρτοκοπειον, ου. n.
An Oven	Κλιβανος, ου. m.

\* A tavern may be called *οινοπωλιον*; a cock's shop, *οψοπωλιον*; the shambles, *κρεοπωλιον*.

# PARTS OF A HOUSE.

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A Study	Μουσειον, ου. n.
A HALL	Αυλη, ης. f.
The Dining-room	Τρικλινιον, ου. n.
A Bed-chamber	Κοιτων, ωνος. m.
An Inner Room or Closet	} Μυχος, ου. m.
A Kitchen <sup>2</sup>	
A Garret or Upper Room	} Μαγειρειον, ου. n.
A Buttery, or Store-house	
	} Ανωγειον, ου. n.
	} Ταμιειον, ου. n.
A Porch	{ <sup>2</sup> Στοα, ας. f.
A Gate or Door	
A Lock	
	Προθῦρον, ου. n.
	Θυρα, ας. f.
	Κλειθρον, ου. n.

---

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<sup>2</sup> Seneca asserts that Apicius spent in his kitchen 833,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and having by his extravagance reduced himself so much, that he found he had a reversion of no more than 83,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; fearful of poverty, he put a period to his existence by poison.

<sup>2</sup> Hence *σται*, granaries for corn, and *στωικοι*, the Stoics, or philosophers who lived in a porch.

A Key	* Κλεις, δορ. f.
A Bolt	Μοχλος, ου. m.
A Hinge	Στροφευς, εως. m.
A Folding-door	Δικλις, ιδος. f.
A Threshold	Ουδος, ου. m.
A Window	Σαλαμβη, ης. f.
A Wall	Τειχος, εος. n.
The Roof	Στεγη, ης. f.
The Pent-house	Γεισον, ου. n.
An Arch	Καμάρα, ας. f.
A Vaulted Roof	Φατνωμα, ατος. n.
A Beam	Δοκος, ου. f.
A Hearth or Fire-place	Εσχάρα, ας. f.
The Pavement	Εδᾶφος, εος. n.
A Step	† Βαθμος, ου. m.
A Column or Pillar	Στηλη, ης. f.

A Brick or Tile	Πλινθος, ου. m.
Lime	{ Τῖτᾶνος, ου. f.
Clay	{ † Κονια, ας. f.
A Nail	Πηλος, ου. m.
A Peg or Stake	Ἠλος, ου. m.
A Board or Plank	Πασσᾶλος, ου. m.
	Σανις, ιδος. f.

\* Also a bar or bolt.

† A stair is αναβαθμος.

‡ The penult of *κονια* is generally *long* in the singular, and *short* in the plural.

# W A R.

---

War	Πολεμος, ου. m.
Peace	Ειρηνη, ης. f.
Warfare	Στρατεια, ας. f.
An Enemy	Πολεμιος, ου. m.
An Army	<sup>1</sup> Στρατος, ου. m.
A Regiment or LEGION	Λεγεων, ωνος. m.
A Troop of Horse	Ιλη, ης. f.
A Company of Foot	Λοχος, ου. m.
A Band or Cohort	Ταγμα, ατος. m.
A Horseman	<sup>2</sup> Ίππευς, εως. m.
A Footman	Πεζος, ου. m.
The Cavalry	Ίππικη, ης. f.
The Infantry	Πεζικη, ης. f.
The Commander	Στρατηγος, ου. m.
A Leader or Captain	Λοχαγος, ου. m.
An Ensign	Σημειοφορος, ου. m.
A Trumpeter	Σαλπιγγητης, ου. m.
A Drummer	Τυμπανιστης, ου. m.
A Soldier	Στρατιωτης, ου. m.
An Archer	Τοξοτης, ου. m.

---

<sup>1</sup> Men served in the Grecian army from the age of eighteen to forty, and received their pay monthly.

<sup>2</sup> The horsemen instead of saddles, used a kind of horse-cloth called by the Greeks *σάγμα*, and by the Romans *sagum* and *strata*.

A Pikeman	Δορυφορος, ου. m.
A Scout or Spy	Κατασκοπος, ου. m.
A Deserter	Αυτομαΐτος, ου. m.
A Sentinel	Προϋλαξ, ακος. m.
A Prisoner or Captive	Αιχμαλωτος, ου. m.
A Hostage	Όμηρος, ου. m.
A Battle *	Μαχη, ης. f.
<i>Cæsar fought 50 pitched battles.</i>	
A Truce	Εκεχειρια, ας. f.
A Flight	Φυγη, ης. f.
An Ambush	Λοχος, ου. m.
Slaughter	Κοπη, ης. f.
A Victory	Νικη, ης. f.
Spoil †	Σκυλον, ου. n.
Prey	Λαφυρα, ων. n. pl.
The Camp	Λεια, ας. f.
A Tent or Pavilion	Στρατοπεδον, ου. n.
A Garrison	Σκηνη, ης. f.
A Fort	Φρουρα, ας. f.
	Προτειχισμα, ατος. n.

\* The Trojans used to advance to battle, with barbarous shouting ; on the contrary, the Greeks marched solemnly, and in silence. It was customary among the ancients, before a battle, in which danger was apprehended, to send home to their relatives and friends some trifling pledges, as remembrances. The arms and vests stripped from the slain in battle, were anciently hung up in the temples, as trophies to the gods.

† It was customary among the ancients to select the most valuable part of the spoil for *their generals*.

## ARMS OR WEAPONS.

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A Sword *	{ Ξίφος, εος. n.
A Dagger	{ † Μαχαιρα, ας. f.
A Scabbard	Εγχειριδιον, ου. n.
A Lance ‡	Καλκος, ου. m.
A Dart	Αιχμη, ης. f.
A Spear	Βελος, εος. n.
A Bow	Δορυ, ατος, & δαυρος. n.
A Quiver	Τοξον, ου. n.
An Arrow	Φαρετρα, ας. f.
A Sling	Ίας, ου. m.
A Helmet	Σφενδονη, ης. f.
A Shield	{ Κορυς, ὕθος. f.
A Breast-plate	{ Πηληξ, ηκος. f.
A Buckler	Θυρεας, ου. m.
A Belt	Θωραξ, ᾠκος. m.
A Club	§ Ασπις, ἰδος. f.
	Ζωστηρ, ηρος. m.
	Κοῦνη, ης. f.

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\* Horsemen wore the sword on the right, and the foot-soldiers on the left side.

† Μαχαιρα was seldom used in fighting, but served for the purpose of a knife.

‡ Πελτη signifies also a dart or a lance, and a shield in the shape of a half-moon.

§ The ασπις was worn by the heavy-armed men. The light-armed soldiers had no shield.

|| The penult sometimes long.

## OF NAVAL AFFAIRS.

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A Navy	Στολος, ου. m.
A Ship *	Ναυς, ναος. f.
A SKIFF	Σκαφη, ης. f.
A Fisher-boat	Κυμβη, ης. f.
A Boat	Πλοιαριον, ου. n.

*Parts of a ship.*

The Keel	Τροπις, ιος, or ιδος. f.
The Prow	† Πρωρα, ας. f.

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\* A Carthaginian galley was the first model of a ship seen by the Romans ; and, in the short space of two months, they are said to have equipped a fleet of a *hundred* galleys of five banks of oars, and *twenty* of three banks. Their mode of engaging was at a distance with javelins, missile combustibles, and sometimes with *cata-pultæ* and *balistæ* ; the former were engines chiefly used for the discharge of heavy stones, &c. and the latter for arrows. But boarding was considered the most serious attack, the vessels being grappled together by means of a crane let down from the prow.

† There was an officer among the Greeks

The Stern	Πρυμνη, ης. f.
The Helm <i>or</i> Rudder	Οιαξ, ἄκος. m.
The Deck	Καταστρωμα, ατος. n.
The Mast	Ἴσος, ου. m.

*Sails.*

A Sail	Ισιον, ου. n.
The Sail-yard	*Κερας, ἄτος. n.
The Main-sail	Αρτεμων, ονος. m.
The Fore-sail	Δολων, ωνος. m.
The Mizzen-sail	Επιδρομος, ου. c.
A Rope	Σπαρτον, ου. n.
A Cable	Καλως, ω, & ωος. m.
An ANCHOR	Αγκυρα, ας. f.
Ballast	† Ερμα, ατος. n.
The Cargo	Γεμος, ου. m.
An Oar	Κωπη, ης. f.
A Rower	Ερετης, ου. m.
Freight	Ναυλον, ου. n.
A Sea-fight	Ναυμαχια, ας. f.
A Shipwreck	Ναυαγιον, ου. n.

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called *πρωρευς*, whose duty was to look out at the head of the ship.

\* Also the wings of an army; and instruments made of *horn*.

† Also a basis or support.



## APPAREL

Clothing	Εσθῆσις, εως. f.
A Garment <i>or</i> exterior	{ Ἴματιον, ου. n.
Robe	{ Φαρος, εως. n.

*You may call*

A Hat <i>or</i> Covering for the Head	{ Πετᾶσος, ου. m.
A Coat <i>or</i> Tunic	* Χιτων, ωτος. m.
A thick Outward Garment	{ Χλαινα, ης. f.
An Upper Robe without Sleeves	{ Φαιναλης, ου. m.
A Cloak	Χλαμυς, υδος. f.
Breeches <i>or</i> Drawers	Αναξυρις, ιδος. f.
A Boot	Κνημις, ιδος. f.
A Shoe	† Ἐποδημα, ατος. n.

\* Χιτων was the name of the under-garment of the Greeks. A jacket may be called *Χιτωνιον*; a waistcoat *ὑποχιτων*; and a shirt *χιτωνισκος*.

† It may be also called *ηλιψ*, *ηλιπος*. The *ὑποδηματα* were tied under the soles with thongs, called *ιμαντις*.

A Slipper	* Κρηπιδες, ιδος. f.
Socks worn by	} Εμβᾶται, ων. pl.
Comedians	
A Buskin worn by	} Κοθορνος, ου. m.
Tragedians	
A Cap or Hat	Πιλος, ου. m.

*The Grecian women went always with their heads covered.*

A Veil for the Head	Καλυπτρα, ας. f.
A Net for the Hair	Κεκρυφαλος, ου. m.
A Veil covering the	} Κρηδεμνον, ου. n.
Shoulders	
A Short Cloak over	} Επωμις, ιδος. f.
the Shoulders	
An Exterior Robe	Πεπλος, ου. m.
A Long Robe	Στολη, ης. f.
The Girdle	Ζωσρον, ου. n.
A Kerchief round	} Στροφιον, ου. n.
the Neck	

### *Miscellanies.*

A Fillet	† Αμυνξ, υκος. m.
An Ear-ring	Ενωτιον, ου. n.
A Necklace	Ορμος, ου. m.
A Chain	Στραπτος, ου. m.

\* Also a basis or foundation.

† Also a woman's cawl.

A Bracelet *	{ Ψέλλιον, ου. n.
A Ring	{ Περιβραχιόνιον, ου. n.
A Garter	Δακτύλιος, ου. m.
A Shoe-latchet	Περικελίς, ιδος. f.
A Spur	Ίμας, αντος. m.
A String or Point	Κεντρον, ου. n.
A Button or Buckle	Σφαιρωτηρ, ηρος. m.
	Περονη, ης. f.

## CLOTH.

Cloth	<sup>1</sup> Ρακος, εος. n.
Silk	<sup>2</sup> Σηρικον, ου. n.

\* Bracelets were anciently worn both by men and women.

<sup>1</sup> Also a torn garment.

<sup>2</sup> Silk was first brought into Greece after Alexander's conquest of Persia, and came into Italy during the most flourishing times of the Roman empire ; but was long so dear in all these western parts, as to be worth its weight in gold. At length the emperor Justinian, who died in the year 565, by means of two monks, whom he sent into India for that purpose, procured great quantities of silk-worms' eggs to be brought to Constantinople ; and from these have sprung all the silk-worms, and all the silk trade, that have since been in Europe. Σηρικον, so called from *Seres*, a people in the East Indies, probably the *Chinese*. — PARKHURST.

Linen	Οθονη, ης. f.
Wool	Ειρος, εος. n.
Cotton Cloth or Calico	<sup>3</sup> Βυσσος, ου. f.

<sup>3</sup> The-cotton plant of which Pausanias observes, that in his days it grew in the country of *Elis* ; but no where else in Greece. Pollux says that the βυσσος of Egypt was in his time (in the second century) composed of *flax* and *cotton*. Theocritus mentions Βυσσος as a clothing worn by women on festive occasions. — PARKHURST



## AGE OR KINDRED.

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Infancy	<sup>1</sup> Νηπιότης, ητος. f.
Childhood	Παιδια, ας. f.
Youth	<sup>2</sup> Ἡβη, ης. f.
Age	<sup>3</sup> Γηρας, ατος. n.
A Boy	Παις, παιδος. m.
A Girl	Παιδισκη, ης. f.
A Youth	Εφηβος, ου. m.
A Young Man	Νεανίας, ου. m.
An Old Man	<sup>4</sup> Γερων, οντος. m.
An Old Woman	{ Πρεσβυτης, ου. m.
A Father	Γραυς, γραως. f.
A Mother	Πατηρ, τερος, τρος. m.
A Grandfather	Μητηρ, τερος, τρος. f.
A Grandmother	Παππος, ου. m.
A Child	<sup>5</sup> Τηθη, ης. f.
	Τεκνον, ου. n.

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<sup>1</sup> Νηπιος, ου. m. an infant, a fool ; from νη, not, and ἐπω, to speak : so the Latin *infans*, from *in*, not, *fans*, speaking ; νηπιος παις, an infant son.

<sup>2</sup> Hence ἡβητης, a young man.

<sup>3</sup> Hence γηραιος, an old man ; and γηραιω — ασκω, to grow old.

<sup>4</sup> Also a senator.

<sup>5</sup> Also a nurse.

A Son	<sup>1</sup> 'Υιος, ου. m.
A Daughter	Θυγατηρ, τερος, τρος. f.
A Brother	<sup>2</sup> Αδελφος, ου. m.
A Sister	Αδελφη, ης. f.
A Paternal Uncle	Πατραδελφος, ου. m.
A Maternal Uncle	Μητραδελφος, ου. m.
A Paternal Aunt	Πατραδελφη, ης. f.
A Maternal Aunt	Μητραδελφη, ης. f.
A Cousin-german	Ανεψιος, ου. m.
A Husband	{ Άνηρ, ερος, δρος. m. Ακοιτης, ου. m.
A Wife	{ Γυνη, αικος. f. Ακοιτις, ιος. f.
A Bachelor	Αγαμος, ου. m.
A Virgin	Παρθενος, ου. f.
A Father-in-law	Πενθερος, ου. m.
A Mother-in-law	Πενθερα, ας. f.
A Son-in-law	* Γαμβρος, ου. m.
A Daughter-in-law	Νυος, ου. f.
A Brother-in-law	Δαηρ, ερος. m.
A Sister-in-law	Γαλως, ω, or ως. f.
A Step-father	Πατρωος, ου. m.
A Step-mother	Μητρεια, ας. f.
A Step-son	Προγονος, ου. m.
A step-daughter	Προγονη, ης. f.

<sup>1</sup> 'Υιωνος, a grandson; and υιωνη, a granddaughter.

<sup>2</sup> A nephew is Αδελφιδους, ου. m. αδελφου or αδελφης υιος; and a niece is Αδελφιδη, ης. f. or αδελφου or αδελφης θυγατηρ.

\* Some think that the word also signifies a brother-in-law, or father-in-law.

# THE FAMILY.

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The Master	Κυριος, ου. m.
The Mistress	Δεσποινα, ης. f.
The Master of the House	Οικοδεσποτης, ου. m.
The Mistress of the House	Οικοδεσποινα, ης. f.
A Guest	* Ξενος, ου. m.
A Servant	Δουλος, ου. m.

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\* This word equally signifies him who entertains, or is entertained.

## OCCUPATIONS.

An Apothecary	Φαρμακοπωλης, ου. m.
An Artisan	Τεχνίτης, ου. m
A Baker	Αρτοποιος, ου. c.
A Barber	Κωρευς, εως. m.
A Blacksmith or Brazier	} * Χαλκευς, εως. m.
A Bookseller	
A Butcher	Βιβλιοπωλης, ου. m.
A Carpenter	Κρεουργος, ου. c.
A Cook	Τεκτων, ονος. c.
A Countryman	Μαγειρος, ου. m.
A Dancer	Αγροικας, ου. m.
A Dyer	Χορευτης, ου. m.
A Farrier	Βαφεις, εως. m.
A Ferryman	} Κτηνιατρος, ου. m.
A Fisherman	
A Fishmonger	Ίππιατρος ου. m.
A Fuller	Πορθμευς, εως. m.
A Gardener	Αλιευς, εως. m.
A Goldsmith	Ιχθυοπωλης, ου. m.
A Hatter	Γναφεις, εως. m.
	Κηπουρος, ου. m
	Χρυσουργος, ου. m.
	Πιλοποιος, ου. m.

\* Properly one who works in brass or copper.



A Husbandman	Γεωργος, ου. m.
A Juggler	Γους, ητος. m.
A Labourer	{ Αυτουργος, ου. m.
	{ Χερνης, ητος. c.
A Lawyer	<sup>1</sup> Νομικος, ου. m.
A Mariner	Ναυτης, ου. m.
A Merchant	<sup>2</sup> Εμπορος, ου. m.
A Miller	Μυλωνος, ου. m.
A Painter	<sup>3</sup> Γραφεις, εως. m.
A Physician	<sup>4</sup> Ιατρος, ου. m.
A Pilot or Steersman	Κυβερνητης, ου. m.
A Piper or Flute-player	Αυλητης, ου. m.
A Player	<sup>5</sup> Υποκριτης, ου. m.
A Ploughman	Αροτηρ, ηρος. m.
A Porter	Φερταξ, ακος. m.
A Potter	Κεραμευς, εως. m.
A Reaper	Θεριστης, ου. m.
A Shepherd	Ποιμην, ενος. m.
A Shipwright	Ναυπηγος, ου. m.

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<sup>1</sup> Properly an adjective.

<sup>2</sup> Properly a *passenger in a ship*; it is also used by Sophocles for a *traveller*: hence one who travels (especially by sea) on account of traffic, a merchant.

<sup>3</sup> Also a writer.

<sup>4</sup> The ancient physicians, or *ιατροι*, not only prescribed, but made up their own medicines, and also practised surgery.

<sup>5</sup> A stage-player; one who acts under a mask, personating a character different from his own; hence a **HYPOCRITE**.

Α Shoemaker	Ἰποδηματοῤῥαφος, ου. m.
Α Steward	Οικονομος, ου. m.
Α SURGEON	² Χειρουργος, ου. m.
Α Tanner	{ Βυρσοδεψης, ου. m. Βυρσευς, εως. m.
Α Waggoner	
Α Weaver	Ἡμιτοχος, ου. m.
Α Workman or Hand-artist	Ἰφραντης, ου. m.
Α Wrestler	{ Χειροτεχνης, ου. m. Παλαιστης, ου. m.

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² A handicraftsman, an artist, a surgeon, or *chirurgion*, or one who performs operations with his hands.

# IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS, &c.

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A Hammer	Σφυρα, ας. f.
An AXE or Hatchet	{ Πελεκυς, εως. m. Αξίω, ης. f.
A Plane	Ξυστρον, ου. n.
A Saw	<sup>1</sup> Πρισις, εως. f.
A Wedge	Σφην, ηνος. m.
A Square	Γνωμων, ονος. c.
A Wimple or Auger	<sup>2</sup> Τρύπανον, ου. n.
A Lever	Μοχλος, ου. m.
Glue	<sup>3</sup> Κολλα, ης. f.
An Anvil	Ακμων, ονος. m.
A Vice or Screw	Κοχλιας, ου. m.
A File	Ψινη, ης. f.
A Chisel or Graver	Γλυφειον, ου. n.

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<sup>1</sup> From *πριω*, to saw; whence also, *πριων*, ονος. m. a saw. Some think that *αξίω* may also signify a saw.

<sup>2</sup> From *τρυπα*, a hole.

<sup>3</sup> Also gum, or paste.

# *MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.*

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A Fiddle <i>or</i> Harp	Χελυς, υος. f.
A Fiddle-string <i>or</i> CHORD	Χορδη, ης. f.
A Quill	* Πληκτρον, ου. n.
A Lute <i>or</i> Harp	Κιθᾶρα, ας. f.
A Harp <i>or</i> LYRE	Λυρα, ας. f.
A Pipe <i>or</i> Flute	Αυλος, ου. m.
A Whistle	† Συριγξ, γγος. f.
A Drum	Τυμπᾶνον, ου. n.
A Trumpet	Σαλπιγξ, γγος. f.

---

\* Or bow of a violin, a scourge; from *πλησσω*, to strike.

† From *συρισσω*, to whistle, or pipe.

## TIME.

Time	Χρονος, ου. m.
Opportunity or Occasion	} Καιρος, ου. m.

## SEASONS.



A Season or an Hour	Ώρα, ας. f.
The Spring	Εαρ, εαρος. n.
The Summer	Θερος, εος. n.
The Autumn	Οπωρα, ας. f.
The Winter	Χειμων, ωνος. m.

A Year	Ενιαυτος, ου. m.
Four Years	* Ολυμπίας, αδος. f.
A Month	Μην, μηνος. m.
A Week	Εβδομας, αδος. f.
A Day †	Ημερα, ας. f.

\* Also a victory or prize gained at the Olympic games.

† The day was anciently divided into five parts, viz. 1. πρωι, in the morning; 2. πληθουσα αγορα, the middle hour; 3. μεσημερια, noon; 4. δειλη, about three o'clock at noon; and 5. εσπερα, the evening.

*Parts of a Day.*

Break of Day	Ορθρος, ου. m.
Cock-crowing	Αλεκτροφωνία, ας. f.
The Morning or Dawn	Ἡως, ἡος, ἡους. f.
The Sun-rising	Ανατολή, ης. f.
Noon *	Μεσημέρια, ας. f.
The Afternoon	Δειλή, ης. f.
The Sun-setting	Δυσμη, ης. f.
The Evening	Ἑσπερα, ας. f.

*As our Earth turns from the Sun, darkness  
or night is produced.*

Night	Νύξ, νυκτος. f.
Midnight	Μεσονυκτιον, ου. n.

*Days of the Week. †*

Sunday, or the Day of the Sun	} Ἡμερα Κυριακη, or πρωτη.
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\* It was considered an act of profanation, among the ancients, to enter a temple *at noon*, from a persuasion that their deities were then asleep. The Druids retained this superstition, conceiving it impious to enter their hallowed groves at mid-day.

† The English names of the days of the week are taken from the names of idols which our Saxon ancestors worshipped. Thus, on *Sun's-daeg*, or *Sunday*, the idol of the sun was adored. On *Moon's-daeg*, or *Monday*, the idol of the moon was worshipped. *Tuisco's-daeg*, or *Tuesday*, was

Monday\*, or the Day } 'Ημερα δευτερα, &c  
of the Moon

*The Months.*

January	Γαμηλιων, ωνος. m.
February	Ελαφηβολιων, ωνος. m.
March	Μουνυχιων, ωνος. m.
April	Θαργηλιων, ωνος. m.
May	Σκιροφοριων, ωνος. m.
June	'Εκατομβαιων, ωνος. m.
July	Μεταγειτριων, ωνος. m.
August	Βοηδρομιων, ωνος. m.
September	Μαιμακτηριων, ωνος. m.
October	Πυανεψιων, ωνος. m.
November	Ανθεστηριων, ωνος. m.
December	Ποσειδεων, ωνος. m.

---

consecrated to the service of *Tuisco*, the father and ruler of the Germans and Scythians. *Woden's-daeg*, or *Wednesday*, was devoted to *Woden* or *Odin*, the supreme divinity of the northern nations. *Thor's-daeg*, or *Thursday*, was consecrated to *Thor*, the eldest and bravest son of *Woden*. *Friga's-daeg* or *Frea's-daeg*, corresponding with our *Friday*, was dedicated to *Friga* or *Frea*, the wife of *Woden*, the *Venus* of the northern nations. *Seater's-daeg*, or *Saturday*, was set apart for the worship of the idol *Seater*, supposed by some to be the *Saturnus* of the Romans.

\* *Tuesday*, ἡμερα τριτη, &c.

## NUMBERS.

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A Number

Αριθμος, ου. m.

### Cardinal Numbers.

One	Ἐἷς, μια, ἑν.	α
Two	Δυο, δυοιν.	β
Three	Τρεις, τριων.	γ
Four	Τεσσαρες, ρα, ων.	δ
Five	Πεντε	ε
Six	Ἑξ	ς
Seven	Ἑπτα	ζ
Eight	Οκτω	η
Nine	Εννεα	θ
Ten	Δεκα	ι
Eleven	Ἑνδεκα	ια
Twelve	Δωδεκα	ιβ
Thirteen	Τρισκαιδεκα	ιγ
Fourteen	Δεκατεσσαρες	ιδ
Fifteen	Δεκαπεντε	ιε
Sixteen	Δεκαεξ	ις
Seventeen	Δεκαεπτα	ιζ
Eighteen	Δεκαοκτω	ιη
Nineteen	Δεκαεννεα	ιθ
Twenty	Εικοσι	κ
Thirty	Τριακοντα	λ
Forty	Τεσσαρακοντα	μ
Fifty	Πεντηκοντα	ς



Sixty	Ἑξήκοντα	ξ
Seventy	Ἑβδομηκοντα	ς
Eighty	Ογδοηκοντα	π
Ninety	Εννεηκοντα	ζ'
A Hundred	Ἑκατον	ρ'
Two Hundred	Διακοσιοι	ς
Three Hundred	Τριακοσιοι	τ'
Four Hundred	Τεσσαρακοσιοι	υ
Five Hundred	Πεντακοσιοι	φ
Six Hundred	Ἑξακοσιοι	χ'
Seven Hundred	Ἑπτακοσιοι	ψ'
Eight Hundred	Οκτακοσιοι	ω
Nine Hundred	Εννεακοσιοι	ϑζ
A Thousand	Χιλιοι	α
Two Thousand, &c.	Δισχιλιοι	β
Ten Thousand	Μυριοι	ι
Twenty Thousand	Δισμυρια	κ

### *The Ordinal Numbers.*

The First	Πρῶτος.
The Second	Δευτερος.
The Third	Τριτος.
The Fourth	Τεταρτος.
The Fifth	Πεμπτος.
The Sixth	Ἑκτος.
The Seventh	Ἑβδομος.
The Eighth	Ογδοος.
The Ninth	Εννατος.
The Tenth	Δεκάτος.
The Eleventh	Ἑνδεκατος.
The Twelfth	Δωδεκατος.
The Thirteenth	Τρισκαιδεκατος.
The Fourteenth	Τεσσαρισκαιδεκατος.

The Twentieth	Εικοσος.
The Twenty-first	Εικοσος πρῶτος.
The Twenty-second	Εικοσος δευτερος.
The Thirtieth	Τριακοςος.
The Fortieth	Τεσσαρακοςος.
The Fiftieth	Πεντηκοςος.
The Sixtieth	Ἑξηκοςος.
The Seventieth	Ἑβδομηκοςος.
The Eightieth	Ογδοηκοςος.
The Ninetieth	Εννεηκοςος.
The One Hundredth	Εκατοςος.
The Two Hundredth	Διακοσιοςος.
The Three Hundredth	Τριακοσιοςος.
The One Thousandth	Χιλιοςος.
The Two Thousandth	Δισχιλιοςος.
The Ten Thousandth	Μυριοσος.
The Twenty Thousandth	Δισμυριοσος.
The Thirty Thousandth	Τρισμυριοσος.

# ADJECTIVES.

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Effeminate, Soft	* Ἀέρος, α, ον.
Good	Ἀγαθός, η, ον.
Fierce, Proud	Ἀγερῶχος, ον, ὁ και ἡ.
Holy	* Ἅγιος, α, ον.
Crooked	Ἀγκυλός, η, ον.
Bright, Handsome	Ἀγλαός, ον, ὁ και ἡ.
Chaste	Ἀγνός, η, ον.
Thick, Close *	Ἀδύνος, η, ον.
Pleasing, Sweet	* Αἰμύλος, η, ον.
Grave, Dreadful	Ἄνθος, η, ον.
Various, Changeable	Ἀιολός, η, ον.
High, Difficult	Ἄπυς, εια, υ.
Accurate, Exquisite	Ἀκριβής, ες, ὁ και ἡ.
High, Great	Ἄκρος, α, ον.
Blind	Ἀλαός, α, ον.
True	Ἀληθής, ες, ὁ και ἡ.
LIKE	Ἀλιγκιος, α, ον.
Another	Ἄλλος, η, ο.
Soft, or Tender	Ἀμᾶλός, η, ον.
Obscure, Pale	Ἀμαυρός, α, ον.

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\* Or αθροός, thick ; or αδρός, thick, rich, strong.

Dull, Blunt	Αμβλυσ, εια, υ.
Obscure	Αμυρβος, η, ον.
Imperceptible, Dark	* Αμυδρος, α, ον.
Blameless, Innocent	Αμῦμων, ον, ὁ και ἡ.
Both	Αμφω, οιν.
Worthy, Illustrious	Αξιος, α, ον.
Close, Thick	Αολλης, ες, ὁ και ἡ.
Soft, Tender	* Απαλος, η, ον.
Cruel	Απηνης, ες, ὁ και ἡ.
Simple	* Απλος, η, ον.
Thin, Narrow	Αραιος, α, ον.
White	Αργος, η, ον.
On the Left Hand	Αριστερος, α, ον.
Perfect	Αρτιος, ον, ὁ και ἡ.
Wanton, Fierce	Ασειλγης, ες, ὁ και ἡ.
Merry, Pleasant	Ασμενος, η, ον.
Tender	Αταλος, η, ον.
Bold, Intrepid	Αταρμυκτος, ον, ὁ και ἡ.
Unjust, Wicked	Ατασθαλος, ον, ὁ και ἡ.
True, Certain	Ατρεκης, ες, ὁ και ἡ.
AUSTERE	Αυσηρος, α, ον.
Simple, Innocent	Αφελης, ες, ὁ και ἡ.
Stable, Firm	Βεβαιος, ον, ὁ και ἡ.
Better	Βελτερος, α, ον.
Weak, Frail	Βληχρος, α, ον.
Short	Βραχυς, εια, υ.
Mortal	Βροτος, η, ον.
Blue, Azure	Γλαικος, η, ον.
Slippery	Γλισχρος, α, ον.
Dirty	Γλοιος, α, ον.
Sweet	Γλυκυς, εια, υ.
Swift, Ready, Active	Γοργος, η, ον.
Naked	Γυμνος, η, ον.

\* The penult is common, rather long.

Ingenious	* Δαιδάλος, ου.
Thick, Rough	Δασυς, εια, υ.
Liberal, Copious	Δαψίλης, ες, δ και ἡ
Fearful, Wicked	Δειλος, η, ον.
Grand, Frightful	Δεινος, η, ον.
Manifest, Visible	Δηλος, η, ον.
Double	Διπλος, η, ον.
Long	Δολύχως, η, ον.
Sharp, Cunning	Δριμυς, εια, υ.
Little	Ελάχως, εια, υ.
Free	Ελευθερος, α, ον.
Fit, Active	Επιτηδης, ες, δ και ἡ.
Desert, Solitary	Ερημος, ον, δ και ἡ.
Good, Valiant	Εσθλος, η, ον.
The Last, most Remote	Εσχάτος, η, ον.
Another	Ἴτερος, α, ον.
Prepared, Ready	Ἐτοιμος, η, ον.
True	Εὔμος, ον, δ και ἡ.
Straight	Ευθυς, εια, υ.
Broad	Ευρυς, εια, υ.
Good	Ευς, εος, ἡ.
Safe, Secure	Εχῦρος, α, ον.
Sweet	Ἡδύς, εια, υ.
Foolish	Ηλεος, α, ον.
As Great	Ἡλίκος, η, ον.
Soft, Easy, Mild	Ἡμερος, ον, δ και ἡ.
Half	Ἡμίς, υς, εια, υ.
Stretched, Long	Ηνεκης, ες, δ και ἡ.
Mild, Merciful	Ηπιος, ια, ον.
Quiet, Peaceable	Ηρεμος, ον, δ και ἡ.

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\* Properly *Dædalus*, the name of the celebrated artist who made the labyrinth.

Less	ἥσσων, ον, ὁ και ἡ.
Quiet	Ἠσυχος, η, ον.
Quick, Swift	Θοος, α, ον.
Proper, Private	Ἰδιος, α, ον.
Holy, Sacred	Ἱερος, α, ον.
Just, Straight	Ἰθυς, εια, υ.
Fit, Capable	Ἱκᾶνος, η, ον.
Equal	Ἴσος, η, ον.
Lean	Ἰσχνος, η, ον.
New	Καινος, η, ον.
Bad	Κακος, η, ον.
Handsome	Καλος, η, ον.
Crooked	Καρσιος, α, ον.
Empty	Κενος, η, ον.
Common	Κοινος, η, ον.
Handsome, Elegant	Κομφος, η, ον.
Swift, Ready	Κραιπνος, η, ον.
Dry, Hot	Κραμβος, η, ον.
Azure, Sky-colour	Κυανος, ον, ὁ και ἡ.
Crooked, Hump-backed	Κυρτος, η, ον.
Deaf, Foolish	Κωφος, η, ον.
Greedy, Voracious	Λαβρος, ρα, ρον.
Lustful	Λαγνης, ες, ὁ και ἡ.
On the Left Side	Λαιος, α, ον.
Facetious	Λαμῶρος, α, ον.
Pleasant, Agreeable	Λαρος, α, ον.
Rough, Hairy	Λασιος, α, ον.
Broad	Λαυρος, α, ον.
Smooth	Λειος, α, ον.
Rough, LEPROUS	Λεπρος, α, ον.
Thin	Λεπτος, η, ον.
White	Λευκος, η, ον.
Oblique, Crooked	Λεχριος, α, ον.
Assiduous, Diligent	Λιπᾶρης, ες, ὁ και ἡ.

Smooth	Λισσος, η, ον.
Cheap, Simple	Λιτος, η, ον.
The Last	Λοισθιος, α, ον.
Crooked	Λοξος, η, ον.
Troublesome, Difficult	Λυγρος, α, ον.
Happy	*Μακαρ, ο και η και το.
Tender	Μαλος, η, ον.
Thin, Wide	Μανος, η, ον.
Mad, Foolish	Μαργος, η, ον.
Great	Μεγας, μεγαλη, μεγα.
Black	Μελας, μελαινα, μελαν.
Foolish, Unhappy	Μελεος, α, ον.
Full	Μεσος, η, ον.
High, Elevated	Μεταωρος, ον, ο και η.
Middle, Indifferent	Μεσος, η, ον.
Little	Μικρος, α, ον.
Alone	† Μονος, η, ον.
Innumerable	Μυριος, α, ον.
Foolish	Μωρος, α, ον.
Dead	Νεκρος, α, ον.
New	Νεος, α, ον.
Slow, Lazy	Νωθης, ες, ο και η.
Assiduous	Νωλεμης, ες, ο και η.
Yellow	Ξανθος, η, ον.
Dry	Ξηρος, α, ον.
Common	Ξυνος, η, ον.
Alone	‡ Οιος, α, ον.
Little	Ολιγος, η, ον.
WHOLE, Entire	Όλος, η, ον.
Plain, Even	Όμᾶλος, η, ον.
Like	Όμος, η, ον.

\* Μακαρ is also found in the feminine.

† Μονή, a mansion.

‡ Also, όιος, which sort, such as.

Sharp	Οξύς, εια, υ.
Straight	Ορθός, η, ον.
Holy, Pure, Just.	Ὁσίος, α, ον.
As Much	Ὅσος, η, ον.
Tender, Whole	Ουλος, η, ον.
All	Πας, πασα, παν.
Thick, Foolish	Παχύς, εια, υ.
Black	Περκος, ον, ὁ και ἡ
Light, Rash	Περπερός, ου.
Blind, Maimed	Πηρος, α, ον.
Bitter	Πικρός, α, ον.
Fat	Πίον, ονος, ὁ και ἡ.
Oblique, Crooked	Πλαγιός, α, ον.
Broad, Large	Πλατύς, εια, υ.
Full	Πλεός, α, ον.
Various	Ποικίλος, η, ον.
Hoary, Grey-haired	Παλιός, α, ον.
Many	Πολύς, πολλή, πολλοί.
Which of the Two?	Πότερος, α, ον;
Venerable	Ποτνιος, α, ον.
Mild, Affable	Πραός, ον, ὁ και η.
PRONE	Πρηγής, ες, ὁ και ἡ.
Last	Πρυμνός, η, ον.
Easy	Ῥαδός, α, ον.
Crooked, Wrinkled	Ῥικνός, η, ον.
Clear, Certain	Σαφής, εος, ὁ και ἡ.
Grave, Holy	Σεμνός, η, ον.
Troublesome, Cross	Σιχχός, η, ον.
Ugly, Deformed	Σικαλός, η, ον.
Crooked, Winding	Σκολιός, α, ον.
Safe, Sound	Σοός, η, ον.
Wise	Σοφός, η, ον.
Rare, Valuable	Σπανός, η, ον.
Narrow	Στενός, η, ον.
Solid, Immoveable	Στερεός, α, ον.



Winding	Στραγγος, η, ον.
Round	Στρογγύλος, η, ον.
Vehement, Strong	Σφοδρος, α, ον.
Wretched, Wicked	Σχετλιος, α, ον
Humble, Despicable	Ταπεινος, η, ον.
Quick	Ταχυς, εια, υ.
Tame, Gentle	Τιθασσος, ον, ὁ και ἡ.
Rough	Τραχυς, εια, υ.
Blind	Τυφλος, η, ον.
Well or Healthy	Ἰγιης, ες, ὁ και ἡ.
Supine	Ἰπτιος, ια, ον.
Brown or Dark	Φαιος, α, ον.
Bald	Φαλακρος, α, ον
Clear or Bright	Φαλος, η, ον.
Trifling or Wicked	Φαυλος, η, ον.
Loose, Proud	Χανος, η, ον.
Desert, Uncultivated	Χεῤῥος, ον, ὁ και ἡ.
Deprived	Χηρος, α, ον.
Maimed, Lame	Χωλος, η, ον.
Bald	Ψηνος, η, ον.
Thin or Smooth	Ψιλος, η, ον.
Swift, Light	Ωκυσ, εια, υ.
Cruel	Ωμος, η, ον.
Pale	Ωχρος, α, ον.

## VERBS.

*Penultima of the PRESENT Tense.*

Verbs in *νω*, *υνω*, *υρω*, *υχω*, make the penultima *long*, at least in the present and imperfect of all the moods. Verbs in *ιω* and *υω* are sometimes long, sometimes short; but verbs ending in *ανω*, *shorten* the penultima, except *ιανω*, to come, *κιχανω*, to overtake, and *φθανω*, to anticipate. Several verbs in *αω* make the penultima *long* in the present and the perfect; as *κααω*, to burn, *εαω*, to suffer, *πεφααω*, to pass through.

*Penultima of the FIRST FUTURE.*

The first future of verbs ending in *ζω*, is *short*; as

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>1st Fut.</i>
θαυμαζω,	θαυμαῶσω.
νομιζω,	νομίσω.
κλυζω,	κλύσω.

The first future of verbs ending in *αω* after a vowel, or in *βρω*, is *long*: to which add the first futures in *ιω* and *υω*, from verbs pure; as

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>1st Fut.</i>
θιαω,	θειᾶσω.
δραω,	δραῶσω.
τιω,	τίσω.
ισχυω,	ισχυῶσω.

The penultima of the first future of verbs in *λω, μω, νω, ρω*, is always *short*; as

κρίνω, I will judge.      ἄρω, I will lift.  
στῆλω, I will send.      ὀίμω, I will build.

*Penultima of the PERFECT.*

The perfect follows the quantity of the first future; as

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>1st Fut.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>
φύω,	φύσω,	πεφῶκα.

“ Si anceps sit brevis in futuro, vel aoristo primo, brevis quoque est in præterito perfecto; ut

γέλω,	γελᾶσω,	γεγελᾶκα.
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ETON GRAM.

“ Si anceps penultima sit brevis in aoristo primo et futuro simul, aut saltem in futuro, brevis etiam erit imperfecto activo, et temporibus inde deductis; si longa, longa. (*Labb.*) πεπλᾶκα, ἐκτῆκα, ἠρῆκα (ab ἀνντω), τετῆκα, τετίμαι, πεφῶκα. Quod si in futuro fuerit longa positu tantum, erit in perfecto brevis; ut, τετύφα, γεγρᾶφα.”

MORELL.

“ The penultima is long in ἐκρίνα, τετυφα, and ἐστακα.”

“ But the Attics shorten the penultima; as ἀληλῦθα.” — PORT-ROY. GRAM.

“ If the doubtful penultima be short, both in the aorist and the future, or at least in the future, it will be also short in the perfect active, and in the tenses from thence derived; and if it be long in those tenses, it will be long in the perfect active. But if it be long only by posi-

tion in the future, it will be short in the perfect, as in τεῦφα, βεβλᾶφα," &c.

ABRIDG. of the PORT-ROY. GRAM.

"The penult of the preterperfect usually retains the quantity of the present; as

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>
τύπτω,	τετύφα.
γράφω,	γεγράφα."

BELL'S Gr. Gram.

"Verbs in πτω, (except πιπτω, ριπτω, and those in νπτω,) shorten the penultima of the perfect." — VALPY'S Gr. Gram.

To Exhale, to Breathe	Ααζω, σω, κα.
To Adorn	Αγαλλω, λω, κα.
To Love	Αγαπαω, ησω, κα.
To Bring Tidings	Αγγελλω, λω, κα.
To Gather together	Αγειρω, ερω, κα.
To Strangle, to Choke	Αγχω, ξω, χα.
To Lead, to Break, to Provoke	} Αγω, ξω, χα.
To Please	'Αδεω, ησω, κα.
To be Vexed, to Fear	Αδημονεω, ησω, κα.
To Fill, to Cloy	Αδω, σω, κα.
To Sing	Αειδω, σω, κα.
To Lift up, or Take away	{ Αειρω, ερω, κα. Also, Αιρω, ρω, κα.
To Dry	Αζω, σω, κα.
To Milk	Αθειλω, ξω, χα.
To Consider, to See	Αθρεω, ησω, κα.
To Play	Αθῦρω, ρω, κα.
To Lament	Αιαζω, ξω, χα.
To Burn	Αιθω, σω, κα.

To Flatter	Ασκαλλω, λω, κα.
To Sprinkle, to Wet	Αιοναω, σω, κα.
To Take or Choose, to Kill or Oppress	Αίρεω, ησω, κα.
To Rush upon	Αἶσσω, ξω, χα.
To Ask, to Supplicate	Αιτεω, σω, κα.
To Lift or Hang up	Αιωρεω, σω, κα.
To Heal	Ακρομαι, σομαι.
To Hear	Ακουω, σω, κα.
To Wander	Αλαομαι, σομαι.
To Increase	Αλδεω, σω, κα.
To Mind, to Care	Αλεγω, ξω, χα.
To Anoint, to push	Αλειφω, ψω, φα.
To Grind, to Shun	Αλεω, σω, κα.
To Pollute	Αλισγεω, σω, κα.
To Sin, to Transgress	Αλιτεω, σω, κα.
To Roll	Αλιω, ισω, κα.
To Change	Αλλαττω, ξω, χα.
To Dance, to Leap	Αλλομαι, ουμαι.
To Thrash	Αλοαω, σω, κα.
To Pine, to be Vexed	Αλῶω, σω, κα.
To Glitter	Αμαρυσσω, ξω, χα.
To Mow	Αμαω, ησω, κα.
To Change	Αμειβω, ψω, φα.
To MILK	Αμειλω, ξω, χα.
To Suck	Αμεργω, ξω, χα.
To Go through	Αμεινω, σω, κα.
To Help, to Revenge	Αμῶνω, νω, κα.
To Tear, to Scratch	Αμυσσω, ξω, χα.
To Doubt, to Dispute	Αμφισβητεω, ησω, κα.
To Finish, to Destroy	Ανῶω, σω, κα.
To Command, to En- courage	Ανωγω, ξω, χα.
To Deceive	Απαταω, ησω, κα.
To Threaten	Απειλω, ησω, κα.

# VERBS.

12

To Light, to Fasten, } to Touch	Ἀπτω, ψω, φα.
To Sound	Ἀπῶ, σω, κα.
To Cleave, to Cut off	Ἀρασσω, ξω, χα.
To Help	Ἀρηγω, ξω, χα.
To be Sufficient, Content	Ἀρκειω, σω, κα.
To Deny	Ἀρνεομαι, ησομαι.
To Plough	Ἀρω, σω, κα.
To Snatch	Ἀρπαζω, σω και ξω, χα.
To Hang up	Ἀρταω, ησω, κα.
To Season	Ἀρτῶ, σω, κα.
To Draw up	Ἀρῶ, σω, κα.
To Fit, to Adjust	Ἀρω, ρω, κα.
To Exercise, to Instruct	Ἀσκειω, ησω, κα.
To Salute	Ἀσπαζομαι, ασομαι.
To Glitter, to Shine	* Ἀστραπῶ, ψω, φα.
To be Sad	Ἀσχαλλω, λω, κα.
To Hurt, to Wound	Ἀταω, ησω, κα.
To Afflict, to Deprive	Ἀτεμβω, ψω, φα.
To Frighten	Ἀτῶ, ξω, χα.
To Boast	Ἀυχιω, σω, κα.
To Dry, to Shine	Ἀῶ, σω, κα.
To Draw up	Ἀφῶ, σω, κα.
To Breathe, to Shine	Ἀω, σω, κα.
To Speak	Βαζω, σω και ξω, χα.
To Throw, to Dart	Βαλλω, λω, κα.
To Lisp	Βαμβαινω, νω, κα.
To Dip, to Wash	Βαπτω, ψω, φα.
To Fascinate	Βασκαινω, νω, κα.
To Carry	Βασαζω, σω και ξω, χα.
To Bark	Βαυζω, ξω, χα.
To Milk, to Suck	Βδαλλω, λω, κα.

\* Properly to *lighten* ; hence αστραπη, lightning.

To Hurt	Βλαπτω, ψω, φα.
To See	Βλεπω, ψω, φα.
To Bleat	Βληχαομαι, σομαι.
To Squeeze out	Βλιττω, σω, κα.
To Flow, to Spring	Βλυζω, σω, κα.
To Cry aloud	Βοαω, ησω, κα.
To Help	Βοηθεω, ησω, κα.
To be Willing	Βουλομαι, ησομαι.
To Feed	Βοσκω, <i>from</i> βοω, σω, κα.
To Boil	Βραζω, σω, κα.
To be Angry, Menace	Βρεμω, μω, κα.
To Wet	Βρεχω, ξω, χα.
To be Strong	Βριαω, σω, κα.
To be Heavy	Βριθω, 'σω, κα.
To Bite, to Swallow	Βρυκω, ξω, χα.
To Gnash	Βρυχω, ξω, χα.
To Flow, to Spout up	Βρυω, σω, κα.
To Boast, to be Proud	Γαιω, σω, κα.
To Marry	Γαμεω, ησω, κα.
To Tickle	Γαργαλιζω, σω, κα.
To Shine	Γαργαιρω, ρω, κα.
To Laugh	Γελαιω, ασω, κα.
To be Full	Γεμω, μω, κα.
To Taste	Γευω, σω, κα.
To Rejoice	Γηθεω, ησω, κα.
To Know	Γινωσκω, γνωσομαι, <i>γνωκα</i>
To Carve	Γλαφω, ψω, φα.
To Sigh, to Weep	Γοαω, ησω, κα.
To Murmur	Γογγυζω, σω, κα.
To Write	Γραφω, ψω, φα.
To Eat, to Carve	Γραω, ασω, κα.
To Tame	Δαμαω, ασω, κα.
To Gnaw, to Devour	Δαπτω, ψω, φα.
To Fear	Δειδω, σω, κα.
To Build	Διμω, μω, κα.

To See	Δερνω, ξω, χα.
To Rule, to Command	Δεσπόζω, ωσω, κα.
To Wet, to Sprinkle	Δευω, σω, κα.
To Flay	Δεφω, ψω, φα.
To Receive	Δεχομαι, ξομαι, γμαι.
To Tie, to Want	Δεω, δησω, δεδεκα.
To Deceive, to Hurt	Δηλεω, ησω, κα.
To Water the Ground	Δαινω, νω, κα.
To Give	Διδωμι, δωσω, δεδωκα.
To Seek	Δίζω, σω, κα.
To Throw	Δικω, ξω, χα.
To Doubt	Διζαζω, σω και ξω, χα.
To Search, to Taste	Διφρω, σω, κα.
To Drive out, to Fear	Διω, σω, κα.
To Pursue, to Banish	Διωκω, ξω, χα.
To Judge, to Wait	Δοκαζω, σω, κα.
To Think, to Seem	Δοκεω, δοξω*, δεδοχα.
To Shake, to Move	Δονεω, ησω, κα.
To Lay hold on	Δρασσω, ξω, χα.
To Act, to Do	† Δραω, σω, κα.
To Pluck, to Gather	Δρεπω, ψω, φα.
To Tear	Δρυπτω, ψω, φα.
To Suffer	Εἶω, εἶσω, εἵακα.
To Excite	Εγείρω, ερω, κα. †
To See, to Understand	Εἶδω, εἴσομαι - .
To Roll	Εἵλω, ησω, κα.
To be Like	Εἰκω, ξω, p. m. εἵκα.
To Shut up, Imprison	‡ Εἴργω, ξω, χα.
To Reprimand, Convince	Ελεγχω, ξω, χα.

\* Sometimes 1st fut. δοκησω. perf. δεδοκηκα.

† Also to run away, to serve, to sacrifice.

‡ The *Temporal Augment* changes ε into η; so into ην; but η and εἰ remain unchanged.

‡ Also to forbid.



To be Idle, to Differ	Ελιπνυ, σω, κα.
To Drag	Ἐλκω, ξω, χα.
To Vomit	Εμεω, ησω, κα.
To Take care	Εμπαζομαι, σομαι.
To Kill, to Strip	Εναιρω, αρω, κα.
To Push, to Press	Επειγω, ξω, χα.
To Hurt, to Vex	Επηρεαζω, σω, κα.
To Love	Εραω, σω, κα.
To Fix, to Establish	Ερειδω, σω, κα.
To Break	Ερεικω, ξω, χα.
To Throw down	Ερειπω, ψω, φα.
To Eat	Ερεπτω, ψω, φα.
To Row, to Serve	Ερισσω, ξω, χα.
To Quarrel	Ερεσχειλεω, ησω, κα.
To Search	Ερευνω, σω, κα.
To Cover	Ερεφω, ψω, φα.
To Creep	Ἐρπω, ψω, φα.
To Hinder, Detain	Ερύκω, ξω, χα.
To Drag or Draw	Ερύω, σω, κα.
To Flow, to Stop	Ερωεω, ησω, κα.
To Ask, Inquire	Ερωταω, ησω, κα.
To Search, Examine	Εταζω, σω, κα.
To Boast, to Pray	Ευχομαι, ξομαι, γμαι.
To Burn, to Warm	Ευω, σω, κα.
To Live	Ζαω, ζησω*, εζηκα
To Join	Ζευγνυμι, ξω, εζευχα.
To Boil	Ζεω, ζησω, εζηκα.
To Seek	Ζητεω, ησω, εζητηκα.
To Lead, to Consider	Ἦγεομαι, σομαι, ἡγημαι.
To Strain	Ηθω, σω, κα.
To Come	Ἦκω, ἦξω, p. m. ἦκα.
To be Vexed	Ἠμεκτεω, ησω, κα.
To Lean, to Fall	Ημυω, σω, κα.

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\* For the 1st fut. ζησω, the mid. ζησομαι is generally used.

To Flourish, to be Green	Θαλλω, αλω, τεθαλκα.*
To Cherish	Θαλπω, ψω, φα.
To Bury	Θαπτω, ψω, τεταφα.
To Admire, to Esteem	Θαυμαζω, σω, κα.
To Gaze, to Consider	{ Θεασμαι, ασομαι, τεθεα- μαι.
To Strike	Θεινω, ενω, κα.
To Smooth	Θελγω, ξω, χα.
To Warm, to Cure	Θερω, ρω, κα.
To Run	Θεω, θευσομαι—.
To Whet, to Stir up	Θηγω, ξω, χα.
To Touch	Θιγω, ξω, χα.
To Press, to Squeeze	Θλιβω, ψω, φα.
To be Enthroned, to Sit	Θραω, σω, κα.
To Worship	Θρησκευω, σω, κα.
To Break	Θρυπκω, ψω, φα.
To Perfume	Θυμιαω, σω, κα.
To Sacrifice, to Rush upon	{ Θῦω, σω, κα.
To Tie with Cords	Θυμιζω, σω, κα
To Flatter	Θωπτω, ψω, φα.
To Bawl, to Cry out	Θωῦσσω, ξω, χα.
To Warm, to Melt	Ιαινω, ανω, κα.†
To Throw, to Strike	Ιαλλω, λω, κα.
To Heal	Ιαομαι, σομαι.
To Throw, to Hurt	Ιαπτω, ψω, φα.
To Loiter, to Sleep	Ιανω, σω, κα.
To Bend	Ιδνω, ωσω, κα.

\* Observe, that if the initial consonant is an *aspirate*, it must be changed into the correspondent *soft*; as θαλλω, τεθαλκα; θυω, τεθυκα, &c.

† The *Temporal Augment* changes *ι* into *ι̇*; as ἱκανω, ἱκανω, &c.

To Place or Seat	{ 'Ιδρῶν, ὕσσω, κα.
	{ 'Ιζῶ, σῶ, κα.
To Come	{ 'Ικῶ, ξῶ, χα.
	{ 'Ικνομαι, ἰξομαι, ἵημαι.
To be Pleasant or Propitious	{ 'Ιλαω, ἡσῶ, κα.
To Desire	'Ιμερω, ερω, κα.
To Hurt, to Wound	Ἰπτω, ψω, φα.
To Erect, to Fix	'Ιστημι, στησῶ, ἵσταμαι.
To Laugh out	Καγχάζω, σῶ, κα.
To Adorn	Καζῶ, σῶ, κα.
To Burn	Καιω, αὐσῶ, κα.
To CALL	Καλεῶ, εἶσω καὶ ἡσῶ, ηκα.
To Cover	Καλυπτῶ, ψω, φα.
To Labour, to be Tired	Καμνῶ, καμῶ, κεκαμηνῶ.
To Bend	Καμπτῶ, ψω, φα.
To Swallow	Καπτῶ, ψω, φα.
To Resound	Καρκαίρω, αῶ, κα.
To Dry	Καρφῶ, ψω, χα.
To Botch, to Mend	Κασσῶ, σῶ, κα.
To Brag, to Boast	Καυχᾶσθαι, ἡσομαι, ἡμαι.
To Shave	Κεῖρω, ερω, κα.
To Murmur	Κελαρύζω, σῶ, κα.
To Come safe to Harbour	Κελλῶ, λῶ, λῶ, κα.
To Sting	Κεντεῶ, ἡσῶ, κα.
To Mingle	*Κερᾶννυμι, αῶ, κα.
To Hide, to Lay waste	Κευθῶ, σῶ, κα.
To Charm, to Soften	Κηλεῶ, ἡσῶ, κα.
To Move	Κινεῶ, ἡσῶ, κα.
To Find, to Overtake	Κιχεῶ, ἡσῶ, κα.
To Make a Noise	Κλαζῶ, γξῶ, χα.
To Weep	Κλαίω, αὐσῶ, κα.
To Break	Κλαω, σῶ, κα.
To Shut, to Celebrate	Κλειω, σῶ, κα.

\* Or Κερᾶννω and κερᾶω.

To Steal, to be Cunning	Κλεπτω, ψω, φα.
To Bend, to INCLINE	Κλινω, νω, κα.
To Wash	Κλυζω, σω, κα.
To Spin	*Κλωθω, σω, κα.
To Card Wool	Κναπτω, ψω, φα.
To Cut, to Gnaw	Κναω, σω, κα.
To Sleep	Κοιμαω, ησω, κα.
To Punish	Κολαζω, σω, κα.
To Beat	Κολαπτω, ψω, φα.
To Tread under Foot	Κολετρω, σω, κα.
To Cut off	Κολουω, σω, κα.
To Swim, to Dive under	Κολυμβω, ησω, κα.
To Take care, to Nourish	Κρμεω, ησω, κα.
To Make haste, to Serve	Κονεω, ησω, κα.
To Beat, to Cut	Κοπτω, ψω, φα.
To Clean, to Brush	Κορεω, ησω, κα.
To Make a Noise, to Crack	{ Κραζω, ξω, χα.
	{ Κριζω, σω, κα.
To Perfect, to Reign	Κραινω, ανω, κεκρανα
To Resound	Κρεκω, ξω, χα.
To Hang up	Κρεμαω, σω, κα.
To Judge, to Choose	Κρινω, νω, κεκρικα.
To Beat, to Strike	Κρουω, σω, κα.
To Hide	Κρυπτω, ψω, φα.
To Crow	† Κρωζω, ξω, χα.
To Possess, to Acquire	{ Κταομαι, ησομαι, κεκτη-
	{ μαι.
To Kill	Κτεινω, ενω, εκταγα.
To Build, to Create	Κτιζω, σω, εκτικα.
To GOVERN	Κυβερναω, ησω, κα.
To Mingle	Κυκω, ησω, κα.

\* Hence perhaps *cloth*, something spun.

† To CROAK; hence perhaps the Latin *crocitare*, and the Italian *crocacare*.

To Roll	Κυλίω, σω, κα.
To Stoop the Head	Κυπτω, ψω, φα.
To Obtain, to Be	Κῦρω, σω, κα.
To Weep, to Lament	Κωκυω, σω, κα.
To Forbid	Κωλυω, σω, κα.
To Prate	Κωτιλλω, λω, κα.
To Receive or Take	{ Λαμβάνω, ληψομαι, λεληφα.
To Speak	Λαλειω, ησω, κα.
To Shine	Λαμπω, ψω, φα.
To LAF (like a Dog)	Λαπτω, ψω, φα.
To Swallow up	Λαφυσσω, ξω, χα.
To Dig	Λαχαινω, ανω, γκα.
To See	Λαω, σω, κα.
To Say, to Reckon	Λεγω, ξω, χα.
To Pour out, to Sacrifice	Λειβω, ψω, φα.
To Leave	Λειπω, ψω, φα.
To LICK	Λειχω, ξω, χα.
To Skin, to Peel	Λεπω, ψω, φα.
To Lie hid, to Forget	Ληθω, σω, κα.
To Crack	Ληκειω, ησω, κα.
To Separate, to Trouble	Λιαζω, σω, κα.
To Make a Noise	Λιγγω, ξω, χα.
To Desire, to Wish	Λιπτω, ψω, φα.
To Wash	Λουω, σω, κα.
To Sob	Λυζω, ξω, χα.
To Loose, to Untie	Λυω, σω, κα.
To Draw Breath	Λωφωω, ησω, κα.
To be Mad	Μαινομαι, ουμαι.
To Soften	Μαλασσω, ξω, χα.
To Fade, to Disfigure	Μαραινω, ανω, γκα.
To Shine, to Glitter	Μαρμαιρω, αρω, κα.
To Take, to Catch	Μαρπτω, ψω, φα.
To Eat, to Swallow	Μασσασθαι, ησθαι.
To Bake, to Dry	Μασσω, ξω, χα.

To Seek out	Μαγευω, σω, κα.
To Envy	Μεγαιρω, αρω, κα.
To Smile, to Laugh	Μειδω, ησω, κα.
To Soften, to Sweeten	Μειλισσω, ξω, χα.
To Divide	* Μειρω, ερω, κα.
To Sing, to Versify	Μελπω, ψω, φα.
To Complain, to Blame	Μεμφομαι, φομαι, μμαι.
To Remain, to Wait	Μενω, νω, μεμενηκα.
To Deprive, to See	Μερδω, σω, κα.
To Bleat	Μηκαομαι, σομαι.
To Point out, to Show	Μηνῶ, σω, κα.
To Wind round, to Spin	Μηρυω, σω, κα.
To Corrupt, to Defile	Μιαινω, ανω, γχα.
To MIMIC	Μιμεομαι, ησομαι, ημαι.
To Cut into small Pieces	Μιςυλλω, λω, κα.
To Remember, to Mention	Μναομαι, ησομαι, ημαι.
To Come or Go	Μολεω, ησω, κα.
To Pollute	Μολῶνω, νω, γκα.
To MURMUR	Μορμῦρω, ρω, κα.
To Foul, to Corrupt	Μορυσσω, ξω, χα.
To Abhor, to Detest	Μυδαζομαι, σομαι.
To Grow Mouldy	Μῦδω, ησω, κα.
To Initiate	Μυω, ησω, κα.
To Bellow	Μῦκω, ησω, κα.
To Flow, to Spread	Μυρω, ρω, κα.
To Shut, to be Silent	Μῦω, σω, κα.
To be Angry	Νεμεισσω, ησω, κα.
To Distribute, Inhabit	Νεμω, μω, ηκα.
To Nod, to Promise	Νευω, σω, κα.
To Swim or Go, to Spin	Νεω, ευσω, κα.
To Watch, to be Sober	Νηφω, ψω, φα.
To Overcome	Νικω, ησω, κα.

\* Also to acquire, to deprive. The word is rather used in the Middle.

To Wash	Νίπτω, ψω, φα.
To Snow, to Wet	Νίφω, ψω, φα.
To Return	Νοσέω, ησω, κα.
To Prick, to Hurt	Νυσσω, ξω, χα.
To Nod, to Doze	Νυσάζω, ξω, χα.
To Beat, to Comb Wool	Ξαίνω, ξανω, εξαγκα
To Weep, to Lament	Οδυρομαι, ουμαι, μαι.
To Open	Οιγω, ξω, χα. <sup>2</sup>
To Swell	Οιδεω, ησω, κα.
To Think, to Suspect	Οῖω, σω, κα.
To Kneel Down	Οκλαζω, σω, κα.
To HOWL, to Weep	Ολολύζω, ξω, χα.
To Peel, to Pluck	Όλοπτω, ψω, φα.
To Lament	Ολοφυρομαι, ουμαι.
To Follow, to Accompany	Οπαζω, σω, κα.
To Broil or Roast	Οπταω, ησω, κα.
To See	Οπτομαι, οφρομαι, ωμμαι.
To Desire	Οργαω, ησω, κα.
To Stretch out, to Pre- sent	{ Ορεγω, ξω, χα.
To Dig	
To Dance	Ορυσσω, ξω, χα.
To Stir up, to Push	Ορχεομαι, ησομαι, μαι.
To Smell	Ορω, ρω, κα.
To Push, to Encourage	{ Οσφραινομαι, ρανομαι, ρημαι.
To Wound	
To Increase	Οτρύνω, νω, κα.
To be Vexed	Ουταω, ησω, κα.
To Move	Οφελλω, λω, κα.
To Play, to Mock	Οχθεω, ησω, κα.
To Strike	Οχλευω, σω, κα.
To Deceive, to Incite	Παίζω, ξω, χα.
	Παιω, σω, κα.
	Παλευω, σω, κα.

<sup>2</sup> The Temporal Augment changes ω into φ, into υ.

To Dart, to Shake	Παλλω, λω, κα.
To Look about	Παπταινω, ανω, γκα.
To Strike with a Noise	Πατασσω, ξω, χα.
To Tread upon	Πατεω, ησω, κα.
To End, to Cease, to PAUSE	} Παυω, σω, κα.
To Persuade, to En- courage	
To Comb, to Pluck	Πεικω, ξω, χα.
To Pierce through	Πειρω, ερω, κα.
To Shake, to Move	Πελεμιζω, ξω, χα.
To Send	Πεμπω, ψω, φα.
To Boil	Πεπτω, ψω, φα.
To Pass through, to Carry	} Περαω, σω, κα.
To Destroy, Lay Waste	
To Open, to Extend	Περθω, σω, κα.
To Leap, to Spout up	Πεταω, σω, κα.
To Press or Squeeze	Πηδαω, ησω, κα.
To Cause to stray	Πιεζω, σω, κα.
To Form, to PLASTER over	} Πλαζω, γξω, χα.
To Tie, to Fold	
To Sail	Πλασσω, σω, κα.
To Strike	Πλεκω, ξω, χα.
To Wash	Πλεω, ευσω, κα.
To Blow or Breathe	Πλησσω, ξω, χα.
To Choke or Strangle	Πλυνω, νω, γκα.
To Do, to Make	Πνεω, ευσω, κα.
To Turn	Πνιγω, ξω, χα.
To Whistle	Ποιεω, ησω, κα.
To Do, to PRACTISE	Πολεω, ησω, κα.
To be Neat	Ποπτυζω, σω, κα.
To Inflame, to Set on Fire	} Πρασσω, ξω, χα.
	Πρεπω, ψω, φα.
	} Πρηθω, σω, κα.



To Saw	Πρῶ, σω, κα.
To Hit against, to Stumble	} Πταιω, σω, επταικα.
To Frighten	Πτοεω, ησω, επτοηκα.
To Fold	Πτυσσω, ξω, πεπτυχα.
To Rot	Πυθω, σω, κα.
To Sell	Πωλειω, ησω, κα.
To Sprinkle with Water	*Ραινω, ραίνω, ερβραγκα. †
To Corrupt, to Spoil	†Ραιω, σω, κα.
To Patch, to Stitch	†Ραπτω, ψω, φα.
To Dash against, to Break	} †Ρασσω, ξω, χα.
To Snore	†Ρεγχω, ξω, χα.
To Do, to Sacrifice	†Ρεζω, ξω, p. m. εοργα.
To Bend, Incline	†Ρεπω, ψω, φα.
To Flow, to Speak	†Ρεω, ευσω, κα.
To Break, to Cleave	†Ρησσω, ξω, χα.
To Throw down	†Ριπτω, ψω, φα.
To Swallow up	†Ροφεω, ησω, κα.
To Sweep	Σαιρω, αρω, κα.
To Load	Σαττω, ξω, χα.
To Shake, to Move	Σειω, σω, κα.
To Rot	Σηπω, ψω, φα.
To be Able, to Have Strength	} Σθενω, νω, κα. †
To be Silent	Σιγαω, ησω, κα.
To be Silent	Σιωπαω, ησω, κα.
To be Lame	Σκαζω, σω, κα.

\* Hence perhaps to rain; ρανις signifies a drop; and ρεειν, ρῆιν, to flow like water.

† Observe, that when the verb begins with δ, the ρ is doubled after the augment ε.

‡ Σ, when joined to a mute β, γ, δ, π, κ, τ, φ, χ, θ, takes no reduplication; as p. εσθινωκα from σθηνω.

To Leap, to Dance	Σκαίρω, αρω, κα.
To Dig	{ *Σκαπτω, ψω, φα Σκαλλω, λω, κα.
To SCATTER, to Spread	
To Dry up, to Thin	Σκεδαιω, σω, κα.
To Look about, to Consider	{ Σκελλω, λω, κα. Σκεπτομαι, φομαι, μμαι.
To Cover, to Screen	
To Lean upon	† Σκηπτω, ψω, φα.
To Disperse, to Scatter	Σκορπιζω, σω, κα.
To be Angry	Σκυδμαινω, νω, κα.
To Vex, to Trouble	Σκυλλω, λω, κα.
To SCOFF, to Cavil	Σκωπτω, ψω, φα.
To Resound	Σμαραγεω, ησω, κα.
To Wipe	Σμαω, σω, κα.
To Consume, to Burn	Σμυχω, ξω, χα.
To Drive away	Σοβειω, ησω, κα.
To Tear	Σπαρασσω, ξω, χα.
To Swell	Σπαργαω, σω, κα.
To Draw	Σπαω, σω, κα.
To Sow, to Scatter	Σπειρω, ερω, κα.
To Palpitate, to Tremble	Σπαιρω, ρω, κα.
To Press, to be Angry	Σπερχω, ξω, χα.
To Make Haste	Σπευδω, σω, κα.
To Spread, to Stretch	Σπιζω, σω, κα.
To Drop	Σταζω, ξω, χα.
To Cover, to Contain	Στεγω, ξω, χα.
To Tread upon	Στειβαιω, ψω, φα.
To Walk slowly	Στειχω, ξω, χα.
To Send, to Fit out	Στελλω, ελω, κα.
To Love	Στεργω, ξω, χα.

\* Also to make hollow.

† Hence σκηπτρον, a SCEPTRE.

To Deprive	Στερῶ, σῶ, κα.
To Crown, to Adorn	Στεφῶ, ψῶ, φα.
To Strengthen, to Establish	} Στηρίζω, ξῶ, χα.
To Shine	
To Strew	* Στορεῶ, σῶ, κα.
To Take Aim	} Στοχαζομαι, ασθμαι, ασμαι.
To Turn, to Cheat	
To Hate	Στρεφῶ, ψῶ, φα.
To Bind, to Tie up	Στυγεῶ, σῶ, κα.
To Whistle, to Pipe	Στυφῶ, ψῶ, φα.†
To Draw, to Clean	Συρισσῶ, ξῶ, χα.
To Kill, to Sacrifice	Συρῶ, ρῶ, κα.
To Supplant, to Throw down	Σφαζῶ, ξῶ, χα.
To Tie fast	} Σφαλλῶ, λῶ, κα.
To Swell, to be Full	
To Leap, to Jump	Σφιγγῶ, ξῶ, χα.
To Cleave	Σφριγαῶ, ησῶ, κα.
To Suffer, to Endure	Σφυζῶ, ξῶ, χα.
To Disturb, to Frighten	Σχιζῶ, σῶ, κα.
To Order, to Arrange	Ταλαῶ, σῶ, κα.
To Dip, to TINGE	Ταρασσω, ξῶ, χα.
To Stretch	Τασσω, ξῶ, χα.
To Beat, to Wear	Τεγγῶ, ξῶ, χα.
To Cut	Τεινῶ, τεινῶ, τετακα.
To Bore through	Τειρῶ, ερῶ, κα.
To Delight, to Charm	Τεμνῶ, τεμῶ, τετμηκα.
To Work in Wood, to Build	Τερεῶ, ησῶ, κα.
To Melt, to Dry	Τερπῶ, ψῶ, φα.
	} Τευχῶ, ξῶ, χα.
	Τηκῶ, ξῶ, χα.

\* Also to make a bed.

† The 1st fut. is either στυγησῶ or στυξῶ.

To Keep, to Guard	Τηρεω, ησω, κα.
To Deprive	Τηταω, ησω, κα.
To Pluck, to Bite	Τιλλω, λω, κα.
To Shake, to Dart	Τινασσω, ξω, χα.
To Honour	*Τιω, σω, κα.
To Turn	Τρεπω, ψω, φα.
To Nourish	Τρεφω, θρεψω, φα.
To Tremble, to Fear	Τρεω, σω, κα.
To Wear, to Beat	Τριβω, ψω, φα.
To Make a Noise, to Gnash	Τριζω, σω, κα.
To Break, to Wear	Τρυω, σω, κα.
To Eat	Τρωγω, ξω, χα.
To Strike, to Beat	Τυπτω, ψω, φα.
To Set Fire, Cause a Smoke	{ Τυφω, θυψω, φα.
To Scorn, to Mock	Τωθαζω, σω, κα.
To Sing, to Celebrate	† Τδω, σω, κα. †
To Bark, to Cry out	† Τλαω, σω, κα.
To Weave	† Τφαω, σω, κα.
To Rain	† Τω, σω, κα.
To Shine, to Show	Φαινω, ανω, πεφαιγκα. ‡
To Spare, to Pardon	{ Φειδομαι, φεισομαι, πεφεισμαι.
To Feed, to Pasture	Φερβω, ψω, φα.
To Shun, to Run away	Φευγω, ξω, χα.
To Speak, to Sound	{ Φθεγγομαι, γξομαι, εφθεγμαi.
To Corrupt, to Dry up	Φθεω, ησω, εφθηκα.
To Chatter	Φλαζω, σω, κα.
To Break in Pieces	Φλαω, σω, κα.

\* Also to pay, to punish, to esteem, to revenge.

† Verbs beginning with υ take no augment.

‡ Verbs beginning with φ are mostly augmented by πε; as φευγω, p. πεφευχα.

To Burn	Φλεγω, ξω, χα.
To Rot, to Crack	Φλιδω, σω, κα.
To Go, to Come	*Φοιτω, ησω, κα.
To Say, to Utter	†Φραζω, σω, κα.
To Fortify, to Hedge	Φρασσω, ξω, κα.
To Chafe, to Fume	Φρυαττω, ξω, χα.
To Fry or Roast	Φρυγω, ξω, χα.
To Keep, to Guard	‡Φυλασσω, ξω, χα.
To Mix, to Knead	Φῦρω, ρω, κα.
To Puff up, to Blow	Φῦσαι, ησω, κα.
To Retire	Χαζω, σω, p. m. κεχανδα. <sup>2</sup>
To Gape	Χαινω, ανω, κεχανα.
To Loosen, to Give way	Χαλαω, σω, κα.
To Hurt, to Vex	Χαλεπτω, ψω, φα.
To Carve, to Imprint	Χαρασσω, ξω, χι.
To Want, to Desire	Χατew, ησω, κα.
To Pour out	Χew, χευσω <sup>3</sup> , κοχυκα.
To Warm	Χλιαινω, ανω, κεχλιαγα
To Pluck, to Feed greedily, to GNAW	} Χναυω, σω, κα.
To Lend, to Foretel	Χρω, ησω, κα.
To Neigh	Χρεμετιζω, σω, κα.
To Cough	Χρεμπτομαι, ψομαι.
To Arrive, to Move near	Χριμπτω, ψω, φα.
To Anoint	Χριω, σω, κα.
To Go, to Give way	Χωρεw, ησω, κα.
To Touch, to Play on the Harp	} Ψαλλω, αλω, κα. <sup>3</sup>

\* Also, to see one's master.

† φρασσι, a manner of speaking; a phrase.

‡ Also, to stand centinel, to watch, to run away.

<sup>2</sup> X takes *κ* for its augment.

<sup>3</sup> Also, 1st fut. χισω and χεισω.

<sup>3</sup> Ψ takes *σ* for its augment; as ψαλλω, p. εψαλλα.

To Wipe, to Scrape	Ψαω, ησω, κα.
To Blame, to Reprimand	Ψεγω, ξω, χα.
To Deceive, to Feign	Ψευδω, σω, κα.
To Cool, to Dry	Ψυχω, ξω, χα.
To Crumble to Pieces	Ψωχω, ξω, χα.
To Push, to Thrust	Ωθew, ησω, κα.*
To Buy	Ωνεομαι, ησομαι.
To Howl	Ωρυω, σω, κα.
To Help	Ωφελεω, ησω, κα.

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\* Verbs beginning with ω take no augment.

## OF PRONOUNS.

## DEMONSTRATIVES.

I	Εγώ.
Thou	Συ.
Of Himself	‘Ου.
This	‘Ουτος, αὐτη, ταυτο.
He	Εκεινος, η, δ.

## RELATIVES.

Who	‘Ος, ἡ, δ.
Himself	Αυτος, αυτη, αυτο.

## INDEFINITES.

Some One	Δεινα.
Who	Τις, τι.

## POSSESSIVES.

Mine	Εμος, η, ου.
Thine	Σος, ση, σου.
His Own	‘Ος vel ἑος.
Ours	‘Ημετερος, α, ου.
Yours	‘Υμετερος, α, ου.

Our (of Two)	Νωϊτερος, α, ον.
Your (of Two)	Σφωϊτερος, α, ον.
Theirs	Σφετερος, α. ον.

RECIPROCALs.

Of Myself	Εμαντου.
Of Thyself	Σεαντου.
Of Himself	Ἐαυτου.



## OF PREPOSITIONS.

There are eighteen separable prepositions, viz.  
*αντι, απο, εκ, προ, εν, συν, ανα, εις, δια, κατα, μετα,*  
*υπερ, αμφι, περι, επι, προς, παρα, υπο.*

*Αντι, απο, εκ, προ,* govern the genitive; *εν* and *συν*, the dative; *ανα* and *εις*, the accusative; *δια, μετα, κατα,* and *υπερ*, the genitive or accusative; *αμφι, περι, επι, προς, παρα,* and *υπο*, the genitive, dative, and accusative.

*In English, thus :*

For, instead of,	* <i>Αντι.</i>
From, since, out of,	<i>Απο.</i>
From, by, after, out of,	<i>Εκ.</i>
Before, in presence of,	<i>Προ.</i>
In, among, with, by,	<i>Εν.</i>
With, together with,	<i>Συν.</i>

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\* *αντι* sometimes signifies by, before, above; *εκ*, with; *προ*, for, instead of; *εν* sometimes signifies before, under, for, of, concerning; *ανα*, about or upon; *εις*, for, against, about; *δια*, before, with, because, on account of; *κατα*, on account of, before, towards, with, upon; *μετα*, within, or during; *υπερ*, on the side of, beyond; *αμφι*, towards, for the sake of; *περι*, towards, for; *προς*, among, according to, near, on account of; *παρα*, for, on account of, besides, or except, against, or contrary.

By, through, against,	Ανα.
To, towards, among,	Εις.
By, through, among,	Δια.
According to, by,	Κατα.
With, after, towards,	Μετα.
Above, for, concerning,	Ὑπερ.
About, near, concerning,	Ἀμφι.
About, concerning, for,	Περι.
In, upon, near,	Επι.
To, from, at, near,	Προς.
From, with, towards,	Παρα.
Under, by, with	Ὑπο.

## OF ADVERBS.

## OF TIME.

Now	Νυν.
Before	Πριν.
Yesterday	Χθες.
Always	Αει.
Again	Αυ, παλιν.
As YET	Ετι.
Together	‘Αμα.
Until	Ες.
Lately	Αρτι.
How Long	‘Εως.
So Long	Τεως.
Now	Ηδη.
Frequently	Θαμα.
Late	Οψι.
Formerly	Παλαι.
Immediately	Ευθυς.
To-day	Σημερον.
To-morrow	Αυριον.
Long	Δην.
Once	Απαξ.
Twice	Δις.
Often	Πολλακις.
Afterwards	‘Υστερον.

First	Προτερον.
Never	Ουδεποτε.
Not yet	Ουπω.
Thereafter	Ἐξης.
Afterwards	Ειτα.
As Far As	Μεχρι.
Even unto	Αχρι.

## OF PLACE.

From Whence	Ποθεν.
From Heaven	Ουρανοθεν.
From Home	Οικοθεν.
From Hence	Εκειθεν.
From Above	Ανωθεν.
From Beneath	Κατωθεν.
From Far off	Αποθεν.
From Hence	Εντευθεν.
Homewards	Οικᾶδε.
At Home	Οικοι, οικothi.
In Heaven	Ουρανοθι.
To the Ground	Χαμαζε.
To Heaven	Ουρανοσε.
On the Ground	Χαμαι.
Above	Ανω.
Beneath	Κατω.
Elsewhere	Αλλοθι.
Between	Μεταξυ.
This Way	Ταυτη.
Which Way	Ὅπη.
Whither	Ποι.
There	Ενθα, εκει.

# 154 ADVERBS; OF QUANTITY, &c.

Thither	Εκείσε.
Where	Που.
Near	{ Πελας. Εγγυς. Αγγι.
Backwards	Αψ.
Apart	Χωρίς.
Beyond	Παρα, περαν.
Hitherward	Δευρο.

## OF QUANTITY, QUALITY, MANNER, &c.

Enough	‘Αλις.
Greatly	Αγαν.
Very Much	Μαλα.
Greatly	Λιαν.
Almost	Σχεδον.
Scarcely	Μογις.
Hardly	Μολις.
So	‘Ουτω.
Or so that	‘Ουτως.
Well	{ Ευ. Καλως.
Ill	Κακως.
Badly	Φαυλω.
In Vain	Ετες.
Rashly	Εικη.
To no Purpose	Μαψ, ματην.
Bravely	Ιφι, ισχυρω.
Likewise	‘Ομοιως.
Publicly	Πανδημει.
Willingly	Εθελοντην.
Manly	Ανδρεισι.

Clearly	Αναφανδα.
So that	Ὡς-ε.
How, as if,	Ὡως.
Even as	Ὡσει, ὡσπερ.
Thus, so, here,	Ὡδε.
Hastily	Σπουδη.
Gently	Ηκα.
For the sake of	Ἔνεκα, χαριν.
Whereas	Ἄτε.
Be it so	Ειεν.
Rightly	Ορθως.
Truly	Αληθως.
Verily	Δητα.
Again	Αυθις, παλιν.
Quickly	Ταχως.
Only	Μονως, μονον.
Not at all	Ουδαμως.
Together	Ομου.

OF AFFIRMING.

Truly	Μεν, δη.
Certainly, be it so	Ηπου, αμην.
Forasmuch as	Ὡιον, ὥια, δη.

OF DENYING.

No, Not	Ου, ουκ, ουκι, μη.
Neither	Ουδε, μηδε.
No verily	Μη δητα.

## OF DOUBTING.

Or, If,	Η, ει, ειτε.
Yea, Rather	Αρα.
Perhaps	Ισως, τυχον, τυχα.

## OF INTERROGATION.

Why ? For wnat ?	Δια τι, διοτι, τι ποτε,
Wherefore ?	Ίνατι, ανθ' ων, παρ' ο.
Whether ? If ?	Αρα μη, ποτερον.

## PREFERENCE.

Rather	Μαλλον.
Especially, Chiefly,	Μαλιστα, εξαιρετως.
Yea, Likewise,	Και, μεν ουν, και γε.

## DEFECT.

Near, Almost,	} Παρα μικρον, μικρου δει, ως
Thereabout,	
	επι το πολυ.

## ABATEMENT.

By Degrees	{ Ακροβιγως, ατρεμας,
Hardly	{ Χαλεπως, δυσχερως,
	{ αρρωσως.

## ORDER.

In Order	Καθεξῆς.
Thereafter, From this Time	} Εἶτα, πορῶ, ἀπο τούτου.
Finally	
Lastly	Το τελευταῖον, το εσχάτον.
In the First Place	Τα ὑστάτα.
Secondly	Πρῶτον.
Thirdly	Δευτερον, δευτερος.
	Τριτον, τριτως, &c.



## OF CONJUNCTIONS.

## COPULATIVE.

And  
Also

Και, τε, ηδε, ημεν.  
Και δε.

## DISJUNCTIVE.

Whether Either, Or, Η, ητοι, ειτε, ηγουν.

## CONCESSIVE.

Although

Καν, καιπερ, ει και.

## ADVERSATIVE.

But  
Indeed  
Nevertheless

Αλλα, δε.  
Γε, μεν, αλλα μεν.  
{ Αλλα και 'ως, και ιην.  
  Αλλα ομως.

## CAUSAL.

For  
That

\* Γαρ.  
'Ινα, 'οπως, ετι, ως.

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\* Hence the Latin *car.*

## CONJUNCTIONS ; CONCLUSIVE, &c. 159

indeed, Since, Εἰπερ, ἐπει.  
 reas, Forasmuch as, Επειδὴ, ἐπειδήπερ.

### CONCLUSIVE.

efore Αρα, ουν.  
 refore Διοπερ.  
 wise Τοιυνν.  
 efore Τοιγαρουν.

### CONDITIONAL.

if Ει, αν, εαν, ην.  
 Ει δε, ην δε.  
 st Μεχρι του.  
 | Αχρις αν, εως αν

### EXPLETIVES.

articles used only for ornament, or the filling  
 of a discourse : as, Περ, Γε, Τοι, 'Ρα, Θες, Νυ ;  
 among the poets, Που, Πω, Αρ', &c.

## AFFINITY BETWEEN GREEK AND LATIN.

These few and unpretending synonyms are added merely to induce the young student to attempt a similar derivation, to whom it would prove a pleasing and advantageous exercise.

### Greek.

### Latin.

Αγω	Ago, to drive, &c.
Εγω	Ego, I myself.
Εδω	Edo, to eat.
Ειτα	Ita, so, even so, then.
Μαλον (Dor.)	Malum, an apple.
Μαρμαρος	Marmor, marble.
Ματηρ (Dor.)	Mater, a mother.
Μερεω (Ion.)	Mereo, to deserve.
Μορος	Mors, death.
Μωλος	Moles, a mass.
Μορμυρα	Murmuro, to murmur.
Μυκαω	Mugio, to low.
Νεμος	Nemus, a grove.
Νεκταρ	{ Nectar, the drink of the gods.
Νεω	No, to swim.
Ναυτης	Nauta, a sailor.
Γινωσκω	Nosco, to know.
Νυσσω	Noceo, to hurt.

Νοτος	Notus, <i>the south wind.</i>
Νυμφη	Nympha, a NYMPH.
Λαρος	{ Lar, laris, a household- god.
Λινον	Linum, <i>flax, &amp;c.</i>
Ῥυω	Ruo, <i>to rush.</i>
Ῥος	Ros, <i>dew.</i>
Ῥητος	Ritus, a RITE, &c.
Σατυρος	Satyrus, a SATYR.
Ῥπερ	Super, <i>upon.</i>
Ῥπερβιος	Superbus, <i>stately, &amp;c.</i>
Ασπαραγος	Asparagus.
Αγκυρα	Anchōra, an ANCHOR
Αντι	Ante, <i>before.</i>
Αλλος	Alius, <i>another.</i>
Αρης	Aries, <i>a ram.</i>
Αρω	Aro, <i>to plough.</i>
Αγρος	Ager, <i>a field.</i>
Αρκτος	Arctos, <i>the Great Bear.</i>
Αστρον	Astrum, <i>a star.</i>
Κυκνος	Cycnus, <i>a swan.</i>
Χλαμυς	Chlamys, <i>a cloak.</i>
Χαρτης	Charta, <i>paper.</i>
Χορος	Chorus, a CHORUS.
Δομος	Domus, <i>a house.</i>
Χορεια	Chorea, <i>a dance.</i>
Γεμω	Gemo, <i>to groan.</i>
Γενυς	Gena, <i>the cheek.</i>
Γονυ	Genu, <i>a knee.</i>
Γενος	Genus, <i>a race.</i>
Τρεμω	Tremo, <i>to TREMBLE.</i>
Αηρ	Aer, <i>the AIR.</i>
Εικως	Æquus, EQUAL.
Αιθηρ	Æther, <i>the sky.</i>
Αυλη	Aula, a HALL.

Αυρα	Aura, <i>a gale.</i>
Αυξω	Augeo, <i>to increase.</i>
Οιδεω	Audeo, <i>to dare.</i>
Αγκυς	Uncus, <i>crooked.</i>
Θριαμβος	Triumphus, <i>a TRIUMPH.</i>
Τονος	Tonus, <i>a TONE or note.</i>
Τυρβη	Turba, <i>a multitude.</i>
Τυραννος	Tyrannus, <i>a TYRANT.</i>
Θαλάμπος	Thälāmus, <i>a bed.</i>
Θυμὸν	Thymum, <i>THYME.</i>
Θεος	Deus, <i>God.</i>
Δολος	Dolus, <i>deceit.</i>
Δεκα	Decem, <i>ten.</i>
Δρακων	Draco, <i>a dragon.</i>
Ὀλκος	Sulcus, <i>a furrow.</i>
Ὅτι	Uti, <i>even as.</i>
Ἡρως	Heros, <i>a HERO.</i>
Ὡρα	Hora, <i>an HOUR.</i>
Φερω	Fero, <i>to bear.</i>
Φαρετρον	Pharetra, <i>a quiver.</i>
Μυδαω	Madeo, <i>to be wet.</i>
Φωρ	Fur, <i>a thief.</i>
Φευγω	Fugio, <i>to fly.</i>
Φυγη	Fuga, <i>flight.</i>
Παλλω	Pello, <i>to strike.</i>
Πατηρ	Pater, <i>a father.</i>
Πεταω	Pateo, <i>to be open.</i>
Φελλος	Pellis, <i>a skin.</i>
Πέλαγος	Pēlāgus, <i>the ocean.</i>
Ποντος	Pontus, <i>the sea.</i>
Πολος	Polus, <i>the POLE.</i>
Πορφυρα	Purpūra, <i>PURPLE.</i>
Βραχίων	Brachium, <i>the arm.</i>
Βαρβάρος	Barbārus, <i>BARBAROUS.</i>
Βους	Bos, <i>an ox.</i>

Κροκος	Crocus, <i>saffron</i> .
Κάλαμος	Cālāmus, <i>a reed</i> .
Κηδω	Cædo, <i>to beat</i> .
Καδος	Cadus, <i>a cask</i> .
Κενταυρος	Centaurus, <i>a CENTAUR</i> .
Κασωρ	Castor, <i>a beaver</i> .
Κριμα	Crimen, <i>a CRIME</i> .
Κρατηρ	Crater, <i>a cup</i> .
Κιθάρα	Cithāra, <i>a harp</i> .
Κομη	Coma, <i>head of hair</i> .
Κογχη	Concha, <i>a shell-fish</i> .
Χορωνα	Corōna, <i>a CROWN</i> .
Σκηπτρον	Sceptrum, <i>a SCEPTRE</i> .

## A FEW

**HEBREW, GREEK, LATIN, ENGLISH,  
AND OTHER AFFINITIES.**

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- אָגֵר** *ager*, to gather; *αγειρω*, *αγυρω*, *αγυριζω*, *αγυρις*, *αγυρταζω*, *αγερεθω*, *αγερσις*, *αγορα*, *αγορευω*; *aggero*, *agger*, to aggerate, &c.
- אֹהֶל** *aul*, a hall; *αυλη*, *αυλις*, *αυλαια*, *αυλιον*, *αυλιζομαι*; *aula*, *aulæa*, *aulæum*; a hall.
- אַרְגָּן** *arg*, to weave; *αραχνη*, *αραχιον*, *aranea*; the French *araignée*.
- גִּירָה** *gur*, to curve, to bend; *γυρω*, *γυρος*; *gyrus*; English, *gyre*; the Saxon, *gurdan*, *gurdel*; German, *gurt*, *gurtel*, *gurtin*; and the English, *gird*, *girdle*.
- גִּלְבֵּן** *glab*, a shaver; *γλυφω*, *γλυφανος*, *γλυπτης*; Latin, *glaber*, *glabro*, *glubo*; German, *kolb*, and English, *glib*.
- גִּפְרִי** *geper*, *cypress*; *κυπαρισσος*; *cypressus*; German, *kiefer*; *cypresse*.
- דָּלָה** *dele*, to exhaust; *δηλεω*; *deleo*; to delete.
- דָּמַם** *damm*, to tame; *δαμαω*, *δαμαζω*, *δμωη*, *δμαω*, *δαμναω*; Latin, *domo*; German, *demmen*.
- דְּרַחְמִין** *drachmun*, a drachm; *δραχμη*; Latin, *drachma*.
- אֲזוּב** *azub*, *hyssop*; *ύσσωπος*; *hyssopus*; German, *ysop*.
- זֹנֶה** *zonē*, to encompass, encircle; *ζωνη*, *ζωννυω*, *ζωννυμι*, *zona*; English and German, *zone*.

- הֵנֶק henk, *to strangle, suffocate*; ἀγγω; ἀγγωνάω, ἀγγιστή; ango, angor; *German*, henken; *English*, anguish, to hang.
- הָר hor, *to rise in height*; a mountain; ὄρος, ὄρειος, ὄρινος, ὄρω, ὄρεω, &c. orior, origo.
- חָמֵם chamin, *to grow hot*; καμαίνω, κυμίνος; *Latin*, caminus; *French*, cheminée; *English*, chimney.
- הָרָה herē, *to burn with rage*; εἰς; ira, irascor; ire, ireful, irascible.
- טֶרֶם term, *a term of time*; τερμα; terminus; *German*, termin; *English*, term, terminate, &c.
- יָדַע eido, *to perceive, to know*; εἶδω, εἶδεω; video; idea, ideal; *German*, idee, &c.
- יַי oin, *wine*; οἶνος; *Latin*, vinum; *Italian* and *Spanish*, vino; *French*, vin; *Cimbric*, uin; *Gothic*, wein; *Welsh*, gwin; *German*, uuin; *Saxon*, win; *Dutch*, wiin; *Danish*, viin; and *English*, vine and wine.
- יָלַל ulul, *to shriek, cry out*; ὀλοῦζω, ὀλοῦγμος, ἀλαλάζω, ἐλέλει; *Latin*, ululo, ejulo; *German*, heulen; *Dutch*, huglen; *English*, howl, yell, owl, &c.
- כָּהֵן chon, *to perform the priest's office*; κονεω, δια-κονεω, δια-κονος; *Latin*, dia-conus; *English*, deacon.
- כִּסִּי kis, *a purse, bag, or chest*; κισή, κισίς; *Latin*, cista; *Saxon*, cyst; *German*, kiste; *English*, cist and chest.
- מִכִּי mekin, *hiph*, from כֵּן ken, *to prepare, to machinate*; μηχανή, μηχανάω, μηχανημα; machina, machinor; *German*, maschine; *English*, machine, to machinate.
- כָּנַע kenu, *to be brought low, to kneel*; γένυ.



γουννομαι, γουναζομαι; *Latin*, genu; *Gothic*, kniu; *Saxon*, cneow; *German*, knie, knien; *English*, knee, kneel.

לָאֵס lath, to hide; ληθω, λαθρα, λαθραιως; lateo; latent.

לֶהֱג leg, reading, meditation; λεγω, λογιζομαι, λογος, λογισμος; lego; *German* and *English*, legend, &c.

לִמְפָּד lemped, *Chald.*; לִמְפָּדָא lempeda; *Syriac*, a lamp; from the *Hebrew* לֶפֶד lepid, a firebrand, or torch; λαμπας -αδος, λαμπω, λαμπαδιον, λαμπεταω, &c.; lampas; a lamp; *German*, lampe.

מָק mac, to grow thin, to pine; maceo, macesco, macer, emacio, macies; *German*, mager; *English*, to macerate, emaciate.

מָצָה masah, to squeeze; μασσω, μασσαιμαι, μυσσω, μαζα, μαζαν; *Latin*, maza, massa; *French*, masher, masse; *English*, to mash, mass.

מֶטֶל metil, a forged bar; μεταλλον; metallum; metal, metallic.

מִנָּה mna, a weight; μνα; mina.

מֵעַן meyn, to remain; μεινω, μανω, μονη; maneo, mansio; to re-main, mansion.

מָר mar, to grieve; μαρ-αινω, μαρ-αινομαι; mœreo, mœror.

מִוֵּר mur, myrrh; μυρρα, μαρον; myrrha, marum; *German*, majoran.

נוּחַ nuch, time of rest; νυχα, νυκτωρ, νυχος, νυξ; nox; *Welsh*, nŏs; *Gothic*, nauts; *Saxon*, niht; *German*, nacht; *French*, nuit; *English*, night.

נֵיִן nin, a son; νεαν, νεανιας, νεανισκειω, νεανισκος, νεανις, νανος; *Latin*, nanus, nœniæ; *German*, ninne; *Spanish*, niño, niñeta, niñear; and *English*, ninny.

- נע no, to move, to shake ; νευω ; nuo ; nod.  
 עֹדֹן odun, to delight one's self ; ἡδυνω, ἡδυνομαι,  
 ἡδονη, ἡδανος.  
 עֹסֶם osm, a bone ; οἶσεν, οἶσυν, οἶσεινος, οἶσινος ;  
 Latin, os, osseus ; English, ossify.  
 פֶּרֶה pherē, to bear fruit ; φερω, φορεω, &c. ; fero.  
 פֶּרֶךְ phrek, ferocity ; φρικη, φριξ, φρικτος ; ferox,  
 ferocia ; German, freck ; English, fierce.  
 פֶּתַח peteh, to open ; πετω, πεταζω, πεταννυι, &c.  
 pateo, patefacio, patulus.  
 קִנְמוֹן kinemun, cinnamon ; κινναμωμον ; cinnamo-  
 mum.  
 קֶרֶן corn, a horn ; κερας, κρανιον, κρανεινος ; Latin,  
 cornu ; German, horn ; Gothic, haurn ; Saxon,  
 horn ; English, horn, corny, cornet, &c.  
 רָגַע rego, to stop motion ; ῥιγγω, ῥιγγω, ῥιγω, ῥιγος,  
 &c. ; rigeo, rigor ; German, ragen ; English,  
 rigour, rigid.  
 רִיר rir, to flow, to drop dew ; ῥεω, ῥυεω, ῥω ; roro,  
 roresco ; German, ein rðr.  
 שֹׁכֵן sken, to dwell in a tent ; σκηνη, σκηνος, σκηνοω,  
 &c. ; scena ; scene.  
 שַׁק sak, a sack ; σακκος, σακκω, σακκιζω, &c. ;  
 saccus, sacculus ; Saxon, sæc ; German, sack ;  
 Welsh, sack ; Danish, saeck ; Swedish, sack ;  
 Icelandic, sakk ; Dutch, sack ; English, sack,  
 &c.  
 שָׁרִיק suriq, to hiss, to whistle ; συριγξ, συριγμος,  
 συριζω, &c.  
 תָּמָה thama, to wonder ; θαυμα, θαυμαζω, θαυμανω,  
 θαυμασος, θαυμασιος, &c.  
 תָּפַח tap, to strike, to beat a tabor ; τυπω, τυπεω,  
 τυπη, τυπας, τυπος ; Latin, typus ; English, tap,  
 type, &c. ; Dutch, tappen ; French, tabour,  
 tabourin ; and English, tabor, tabret, &c.

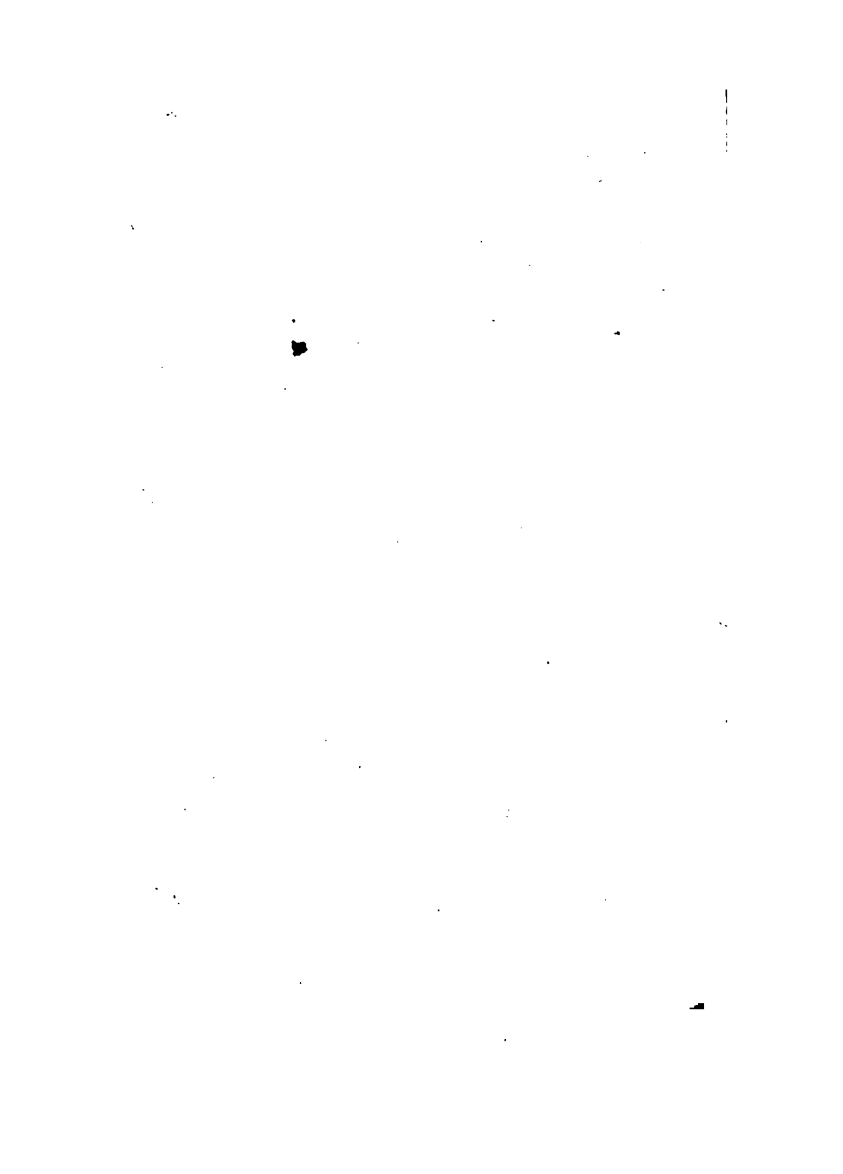
168 HEBREW, AND OTHER AFFINITIES.

תור tur, *Chald.*, a bull; ταυρος; *Latin*, taurus;  
*French*, taureau; *Italian and Spanish*, toro;  
*Portuguese*, toiro.



THE END.

LONDON:  
Printed by A. SROTTSWOOD, .  
New-Street-Square.



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